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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H. R. 2462

85th

Vetoed

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 2462

- Jan. 10, 1957 Rep. Lesinski introduced H. R. 2462 which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Print of bill as introduced.
- Jan. 22, 1957 Sens. Johnston and Neuberger introduced S. 734 which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Print of bill.
- July 18, 1957 Senate committee ordered S. 734 reported with amendment. House committee ordered H. R. 2462 reported with amendment.
- July 25, 1957 Senate committee reported S. 734 with amendment. Senate Report No. 719. Print of bill and report.
- July 30, 1957 House committee reported H. R. 2462 with amendment. House Report No. 929. Print of bill and report.
- Aug. 5, 1957 Senate passed over S. 734 on request of Sen. Purtell.
- Aug. 7, 1957 House Rules Committee reported resolution for consideration of H. R. 2462. H. Res. 393, H. Report No. 1034. Print of resolution and report.
- Aug. 9, 1957 House passed H. R. 2462 as reported.
- Aug. 10, 1957 H. R. 2462 ordered placed on Senate calendar. Print of bill as passed by House.
- Aug. 12, 1957 Senate passed over S. 734 at request of Sen. Talmadge and over H. R. 2462 at request of Sen. Clark.
- Aug. 20, 1957 Senate passed over S. 734 at request of Sen. Talmadge and over H. R. 2462 at request of Sen. Purtell.
- Aug. 22, 1957 Sen. Johnston submitted an amendment.
- Aug. 27, 1957 Senate passed H. R. 2462 without amendment.
- Sep. 7, 1957 President vetoed H. R. 2462.
Copy of memorandum of disapproval.

DIGEST OF H. R. 2462

PAY RAISES FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES. H. R. 2462, to provide pay increases of approximately 11 per cent for classified employees of the Federal Government.

H. R. 2462

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 10, 1957

MR. LESINSKI introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*
3 That each of the existing rates of basic compensation pro-
4 vided in section 603 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949,
5 as amended (65 Stat. 612; 54 S. C. 1113 (b); and 69
6 Stat. 172), is hereby increased by 10 per centum of that
7 part which is not in excess of \$2,500 per annum, plus 24½
8 per centum of that part thereof which is in excess of \$2,500
9 per annum, but not in excess of \$10,000 per annum, plus
10 27 per centum of that part which is in excess of \$10,000
11 per annum. Such augmented rates shall be considered to
12 be the regular rates of compensation provided by such
13 section.

1 SEC. 2. Section 802 (b) of the Classification Act of
2 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

3 “(b) Any officer or employee who is promoted or
4 transferred to a position in a higher grade shall receive
5 basic compensation at the lowest rate of such higher grade
6 which exceeds his existing rate by not less than the amount
7 of difference between the minimum rate of the grade from
8 which he is promoted or transferred and the minimum rate
9 of the grade to which he is promoted or transferred. If there
10 is no rate in such higher grade which exceeds his existing
11 rate of basic compensation by the amount of such differ-
12 ences, such employee shall receive (A) the maximum
13 scheduled rate of the grade to which he is promoted or
14 transferred, or (B) his existing rate of basic compensation,
15 whichever is higher.”

16 SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect as of the first day of
17 the first pay period which begins after January 1, 1957.

A BILL

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LESINSKI

JANUARY 10, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

S. 734

OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 1, 1891.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 1, 1891.

A BILL

TO AMEND THE ACT APPROVED MARCH 3, 1879, RELATIVE TO THE

LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES.

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR [NAME], OF [STATE].

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1957

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. NEUBERGER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the “Reclassification Act of
4 1957”.

5 SEC. 2. Title VI of the Classification Act of 1949, as
6 amended, is amended to read as follows:

7 “TITLE VI—BASIC COMPENSATION SCHEDULES

8 “SEC. 601. There is hereby established for positions
9 to which this Act applies a basic compensation schedule,
10 to be known as the ‘Classification Act Schedule,’ the sym-
11 bol for which shall be ‘CA’.

1 “SEC. 602. The Classification Act Schedule shall be
2 divided into fourteen grades of difficulty and responsibility
3 of work, as follows:

4 “CLASSIFICATION ACT SCHEDULE

5 “Grade CA-1 includes all classes of positions the duties
6 of which are—

7 “(a) to perform, under immediate supervision,
8 with little or no latitude for the exercise of independent
9 judgment, (1) the simplest routine work in office, busi-
10 ness, or fiscal operations, or (2) elementary work of
11 a subordinate technical character in a professional, scien-
12 tific, or technical field; or

13 “(b) (1) to perform, under immediate supervision,
14 with limited latitude for the exercise of independent
15 judgment, routine work in office, business, or fiscal oper-
16 ations, or comparable subordinate technical work of
17 limited scope in a professional, scientific, or technical
18 field, requiring some training or experience; or (2)
19 to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty,
20 and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifica-
21 tions.

22 “Grade CA-2 includes all classes of positions the duties
23 of which are (1) to perform, under immediate or general
24 supervision, somewhat difficult and responsible work in office,
25 business, or fiscal operations, or comparable subordinate tech-

1 nical work of limited scope in a professional, scientific, or
2 technical field, requiring in either case (A) some training
3 or experience, (B) working knowledge of a special subject
4 matter, or (C) to some extent the exercise of independent
5 judgment in accordance with well-established policies, pro-
6 cedures, and techniques; or (2) to perform other work of
7 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
8 comparable qualifications.

9 “Grade CA-3 includes all classes of positions the duties
10 of which are (1) to perform, under immediate or general
11 supervision, moderately difficult and responsible work in
12 office, business, or fiscal operations, or comparable subordi-
13 nate technical work in a professional, scientific, or technical
14 field, requiring in either case (A) a moderate amount of
15 training and minor supervisory or other experience, (B)
16 good working knowledge of a special subject matter or a
17 limited field of office, laboratory, engineering, scientific, or
18 other procedure and practice, and (C) the exercise of inde-
19 pendent judgment in accordance with well-established poli-
20 cies, procedures, and techniques; or (2) to perform other
21 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and
22 requiring comparable qualifications.

23 “Grade CA-4 includes all classes of positions the duties
24 of which are (1) to perform, under general supervision,
25 difficult and responsible work in office, business, or fiscal

1 administration, or comparable subordinate technical work
2 in a professional, scientific, or technical field, requiring in
3 either case (A) considerable training and supervisory or
4 other experience, (B) broad working knowledge of a special
5 subject matter or of office, laboratory, engineering, scien-
6 tific, or other procedure and practice, and (C) the exercise
7 of independent judgment in a limited field; (2) to perform,
8 under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity
9 for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and ele-
10 mentary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical
11 training equivalent to that represented by graduation from
12 a college or university of recognized standing but requiring
13 little or no experience; or (3) to perform other work of
14 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
15 comparable qualifications.

16 “Grade CA-5 includes all classes of positions the duties
17 of which are—

18 “(a) (1) to perform, under general supervision,
19 difficult and responsible work in office, business, or fiscal
20 administration, or comparable subordinate technical work
21 in a professional, scientific, or technical field, requiring
22 in either case (A) considerable training and supervisory
23 or other experience, (B) broad working knowledge of
24 a special and complex subject matter, procedure, or
25 practice, or of the principles of the profession, art, or

science involved, and (C) to a considerable extent the exercise of independent judgment; or (2) to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifications; or

“(b) (1) to perform, under general supervision, work of considerable difficulty and responsibility along special technical or supervisory lines in office, business, or fiscal administration, or comparable subordinate technical work in a professional, scientific, or technical field, requiring in either case (A) considerable specialized or supervisory training and experience, (B) comprehensive working knowledge of a special and complex subject matter, procedure, or practice, or of the principles of the profession, art, or science involved, and (C) to a considerable extent the exercise of independent judgment; (2) under immediate or general supervision, to perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, (B) previous experience, and (C) to a limited extent, the exercise of independent technical judgment; or (3) to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifications.

1 “Grade CA-6 includes all classes of positions the duties
2 of which are—

3 “(a) (1) to perform, under general supervision,
4 very difficult and responsible work along special tech-
5 nical or supervisory lines in office, business, or fiscal ad-
6 ministration, requiring (A) considerable specialized or
7 supervisory training and experience, (B) comprehensive
8 and thorough working knowledge of a specialized and
9 complex subject matter, procedure, or practice, or of the
10 principles of the profession, art, or science involved,
11 and (C) to a considerable extent the exercise of inde-
12 pendent judgment; or (2) to perform other work of
13 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and re-
14 quiring comparable qualifications; or

15 “(b) (1) to perform, under general supervision,
16 very difficult and responsible work along special techni-
17 cal, supervisory, or administrative lines in office, busi-
18 ness, or fiscal administration, requiring (A) somewhat
19 extended specialized training and considerable special-
20 ized, supervisory, or administrative experience which
21 has demonstrated capacity for sound independent work,
22 (B) thorough and fundamental knowledge of a special
23 and complex subject matter, or of the profession, art, or
24 science involved, and (C) considerable latitude for the
25 exercise of independent judgment; (2) with consider-

1 able latitude for the exercise of independent judgment,
2 to perform moderately difficult and responsible work, re-
3 quiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training
4 equivalent to that represented by graduation from a col-
5 lege or university of recognized standing, and (B) con-
6 siderable additional professional, scientific, or technical
7 training or experience which has demonstrated capacity
8 for sound independent work; or (3) to perform other
9 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
10 and requiring comparable qualifications.

11 “Grade CA-7 includes all classes of positions the duties
12 of which are—

13 “(a) (1) to perform, under general supervision,
14 highly difficult and responsible work along special tech-
15 nical, supervisory, or administrative lines in office, busi-
16 ness, or fiscal administration, requiring (A) somewhat
17 extended specialized, supervisory, or administrative
18 training and experience which has demonstrated
19 capacity for sound independent work, (B) thorough
20 and fundamental knowledge of a specialized and com-
21 plex subject matter, or of the profession, art, or science
22 involved, and (C) considerable latitude for the exer-
23 cise of independent judgment; or (2) to perform other
24 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
25 and requiring comparable qualifications; or

1 “(b) (1) to perform, under general administra-
2 tive supervision and with wide latitude for the exercise
3 of independent judgment, work of marked difficulty and
4 responsibility along special technical, supervisory, or
5 administrative lines in office, business, or fiscal admin-
6 istration, requiring (A) extended specialized, super-
7 visory, or administrative training and experience which
8 has demonstrated important attainments and marked
9 capacity for sound independent action or decision, and
10 (B) intimate grasp of a specialized and complex subject
11 matter, or of the profession, art, or science involved,
12 or of administrative work of marked difficulty; (2)
13 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judg-
14 ment, to perform responsible work of considerable
15 difficulty requiring somewhat extended professional,
16 scientific, or technical training and experience which
17 has demonstrated important attainments and marked
18 capacity for independent work; or (3) to perform other
19 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
20 and requiring comparable qualifications.

21 “Grade CA-8 includes all classes of positions the duties
22 of which are (1) to perform, under general administrative
23 supervision, with wide latitude for the exercise of independent
24 judgment, work of a very high order of difficulty and re-
25 sponsibility along special technical, supervisory, or adminis-

1 trative lines in office, business, or fiscal administration,
2 requiring (A) extended, specialized, supervisory, or admin-
3 istrative training and experience which has demonstrated
4 leadership and attainments of a high order in specialized or
5 administrative work, and (B) intimate grasp of a specialized
6 and complex subject matter or of the profession, art, or
7 science involved; (2) under general administrative super-
8 vision, and with wide latitude for the exercise of independent
9 judgment, to perform professional, scientific, or technical
10 work of marked difficulty and responsibility requiring ex-
11 tended professional, scientific, or technical training and
12 experience which has demonstrated leadership and attain-
13 ments of a high order in professional, scientific, or technical
14 research, practice, or administration; or (3) to perform
15 other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
16 and requiring comparable qualifications.

17 “Grade CA-9 includes all classes of positions the duties
18 of which are (1) to perform, under administrative direction,
19 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment,
20 work of unusual difficulty and responsibility along special
21 technical, supervisory, or administrative lines, requiring ex-
22 tended specialized, supervisory, or administrative training
23 and experience which has demonstrated leadership and
24 marked attainments; (2) to serve as assistant head of a

1 major organization involving work of comparable level within
2 a bureau; (3) to perform, under administrative direction,
3 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment,
4 work of unusual difficulty and responsibility requiring ex-
5 tended professional, scientific, or technical training and ex-
6 perience which has demonstrated leadership and marked
7 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,
8 practice, or administration; or (4) to perform other work of
9 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
10 comparable qualifications.

11 "Grade CA-10 includes all classes of positions the
12 duties of which are (1) to perform, under general admin-
13 istrative direction, with wide latitude for the exercise of
14 independent judgment, work of exceptional difficulty and
15 responsibility along special technical, supervisory, or admin-
16 istrative lines which has demonstrated leadership and un-
17 usual attainments; (2) to serve as head of a major organi-
18 zation within a bureau involving work of comparable level;
19 (3) to plan and direct or to plan and execute major pro-
20 fessional, scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or other
21 specialized programs, requiring extended training and ex-
22 perience which has demonstrated leadership and unusual
23 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,
24 practice, or administration, or in administrative, fiscal, or
25 other specialized activities; or (4) to perform consulting

1 or other professional, scientific, technical, administrative,
2 fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance, diffi-
3 culty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable quali-
4 fications.

5 “Grade CA-11 includes all classes of positions the duties
6 of which are (1) to perform, under general administrative
7 direction, with very wide latitude for the exercise of inde-
8 pendent judgment, work of outstanding difficulty and re-
9 sponsibility along special technical, supervisory, or admin-
10 istrative lines which has demonstrated leadership and excep-
11 tional attainments; (2) to serve as head of a major organi-
12 zation within a bureau involving work of comparable level;
13 (3) to plan and direct or to plan and execute specialized
14 programs of marked difficulty, responsibility, and national
15 significance, along professional, scientific, technical, admin-
16 istrative, fiscal, or other lines, requiring extended training
17 and experience which has demonstrated leadership and un-
18 usual attainments in professional, scientific, or technical
19 research, practice, or administration, or in administrative,
20 fiscal, or other specialized activities; or (4) to perform con-
21 sulting or other professional, scientific, technical, adminis-
22 trative, fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance,
23 difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable quali-
24 fications.

25 “Grade CA-12 includes all classes of positions the duties

1 of which are (1) to perform, under general administrative
2 direction, with unusual latitude for the exercise of independ-
3 ent judgment, work of outstanding difficulty and responsi-
4 bility along special technical, supervisory, or administrative
5 lines which has demonstrated leadership and exceptional at-
6 tainments; (2) to serve as the head of a major organization
7 involving work of comparable level; (3) to plan and direct
8 or to plan and execute professional, scientific, technical, ad-
9 ministrative, fiscal, or other specialized programs of unusual
10 difficulty, responsibility, and national significance, requiring
11 extended training and experience which has demonstrated
12 leadership and exceptional attainments in professional,
13 scientific, or technical research, practice, or administration,
14 or in administrative, fiscal, or other specialized activities; or
15 (4) to perform consulting or other professional, scientific,
16 technical, administrative, fiscal, or other specialized work of
17 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
18 comparable qualifications.

19 “Grade CA-13 includes all classes of positions the duties
20 of which are (1) to serve as the head of a bureau where the
21 position, considering the kind and extent of the authorities
22 and responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,
23 and degree of difficulty of the activities carried on, is of a
24 high order among the whole group of positions of heads of
25 bureaus; (2) to plan and direct or to plan and execute

1 professional, scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or
2 other specialized programs of exceptional difficulty, responsi-
3 bility, and national significance, requiring extended training
4 and experience which has demonstrated exceptional leader-
5 ship and attainments in professional, scientific, or technical
6 research, practice, or administration, or in administrative,
7 fiscal, or other specialized activities; or (3) to per-
8 form consulting or other professional, scientific, technical,
9 administrative, fiscal, or other specialized work of equal
10 importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring com-
11 parable qualifications.

12 “Grade CA-14 includes all classes of positions the duties
13 of which are (1) to serve as the head of a bureau where
14 the position, considering the kind and extent of the authori-
15 ties and responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complex-
16 ity, and degree of difficulty of the activities carried on, is
17 exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of
18 positions of heads of bureaus; (2) to plan and direct or
19 to plan and execute frontier or unprecedented professional,
20 scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or other specified
21 programs of outstanding difficulty, responsibility, and na-
22 tional significance, requiring extended training and experi-
23 ence which has demonstrated outstanding leadership and
24 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,

1 practice, or administration, or in administrative, fiscal, or
 2 other specialized activities; or (3) to perform consulting
 3 or other professional, scientific, technical, administrative,
 4 fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance, diffi-
 5 culty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifi-
 6 cations.

7 “SEC. 603. (a) The rates of basic compensation with
 8 respect to officers, employees, and positions to which this
 9 Act applies shall be in accordance with the compensation
 10 schedule contained in subsection (b).

11 “(b) The compensation schedule for the Classification
 12 Act Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per Annum Rates						
CA-1-----	\$3, 300	\$3, 400	\$3, 500	\$3, 600	\$3, 700	\$3, 800	\$3, 900
CA-2-----	3, 600	3, 700	3, 800	3, 900	4, 000	4, 100	4, 200
CA-3-----	3, 900	4, 000	4, 100	4, 200	4, 300	4, 400	4, 500
CA-4-----	4, 300	4, 450	4, 600	4, 705	4, 900	5, 050	5, 200
CA-5-----	5, 000	5, 150	5, 300	5, 450	5, 600	5, 750	5, 900
CA-6-----	6, 000	6, 150	6, 300	6, 450	6, 600	6, 750	6, 900
CA-7-----	7, 200	7, 450	7, 700	7, 950	8, 200	8, 450	
CA-8-----	8, 500	8, 750	9, 000	9, 250	9, 500	9, 750	
CA-9-----	10, 000	10, 250	10, 500	10, 750	11, 000	11, 250	
CA-10-----	11, 500	11, 750	12, 000	12, 250	12, 500	12, 750	
CA-11-----	13, 000	13, 250	13, 500	13, 750	14, 000	14, 250	
CA-12-----	14, 500	14, 750	15, 000	15, 250	15, 500	15, 750	
CA-13-----	16, 000	16, 250	16, 500	16, 750	17, 000	17, 250	
CA-14-----	17, 500						

13 “(c) Whenever payment is made on the basis of a daily,
 14 hourly, weekly, biweekly, or monthly rate, such rate shall be
 15 computed from the appropriate annual rate specified in subsec-
 16 tion (b) by the method prescribed in section 604 (d) of the
 17 Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended.

18 “SEC. 604 (a). For the purpose of making initial adjust-

1 ments to the classification grades provided in this Act, posi-
 2 tions which are required to be compensated in accordance
 3 with this Act, and which were immediately prior to the
 4 effective date of the Reclassification Act of 1957 in the
 5 General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as
 6 amended, are hereby allocated to corresponding grades of the
 7 Classification Act schedule as set forth below:

"Grade of the General Schedule of
 the Classification Act of 1949,
 as amended

Corresponding new grade of the
 Classification Act Schedule

1	1
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	5
8	6
9	6
10	7
11	7
12	8
13	9
14	10
15	11
16	12
17	13
18	14

8 “(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and
 9 employees to whom this Act applies shall be initially ad-
 10 justed as follows:

11 “(1) Employees in grade 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13,
 12 14, 15, 16, 17 or 18 of the General Schedule immediately
 13 prior to the effective date of the Reclassification Act of
 14 1957 at one of the scheduled or longevity rates, shall have

1 the same relative pay rate of the corresponding grade of the
2 Classification Act Schedule as provided in this section.

3 “(2) Employees in grade 1, 6, or 8 of the General
4 Schedule immediately prior to the effective date of the
5 Reclassification Act of 1957 (A) at the first, second, third,
6 or fourth rate of any such grade shall have the first rate
7 of the appropriate corresponding grade, 1, 5, or 6 of the
8 Classification Act Schedule; and (B) employees at the
9 fifth, sixth, or seventh scheduled rate or at the first, second,
10 or third longevity rate shall have the second, third, fourth,
11 fifth, sixth, or seventh rate respectively of the appropriate
12 corresponding grade 1, 5, or 6 of the Classification Act
13 Schedule.

14 “(3) Employees in grade 10 of the General Schedule
15 immediately prior to the effective date of the Reclassifica-
16 tion Act of 1957 (A) at the first, second, third, or fourth
17 rate shall have the first rate of corresponding grade 7 of
18 the Classification Act Schedule; and (B) employees at the
19 fifth, sixth, or seventh scheduled rate or at the first, second,
20 or third longevity step rate shall have the second, third,
21 fourth, or fifth rate respectively of the corresponding grade
22 7 of the Classification Act Schedule.

23 “(4) Employees receiving a rate of basic compensation,
24 authorized by law, immediately prior to the effective date of
25 the Reclassification Act of 1957, which is in excess of the

1 appropriate rate of the grade as determined under para-
2 graphs (1), (2), and (3) shall continue to receive such
3 rate, until they leave such position or are entitled to receive
4 basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the opera-
5 tion of this Act.

6 "SEC. 605. Whenever reference is made in this or any
7 other law to a grade of the General Schedule of the Classi-
8 fication Act of 1949, as amended, such reference shall be
9 held and considered to mean the corresponding grade of the
10 Classification Act Schedule shown in section 604 (a) of this
11 Act."

12 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
13 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Govern-
14 ment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to para-
15 graph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy
16 Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title
17 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences
18 of section 603, section 604 (a) (5) , or sections 672 to 675,
19 inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby in-
20 creased by 8 per centum of so much thereof as does not ex-
21 ceed \$2,500, 14 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds
22 \$2,500 but does not exceed \$10,000, and 16 per centum of
23 so much thereof as exceeds \$10,000.

24 (b) The limitations of \$11,360 and \$15,440 with re-
25 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law

1 clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the para-
2 graph under the heading "SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PER-
3 SONNEL" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1957 (Public
4 Law 603, Eighty-fourth Congress), or in any subsequent
5 appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts neces-
6 sary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by
7 this Act.

8 (c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States
9 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
10 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and
11 inserting in lieu thereof "\$7,200".

12 SEC. 4. (a) Each of the maximum and minimum rates
13 of salary contained in the second sentence of section 3 (d)
14 and in section 7, of the Act of January 3, 1946, as amended
15 (38 U. S. C. 15b (d) and 15f (a)), is hereby increased
16 by 8 per centum of so much thereof as does not exceed
17 \$2,500, 14 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds \$2,500
18 but does not exceed \$10,000, and 16 per centum of so much
19 thereof as exceeds \$10,000.

20 (b) Each of the rates of salary contained in section 3
21 (e) and section 3 (f) of such Act (38 U. S. C. 15b (e)
22 and (f)) is hereby increased by 8 per centum of so much
23 thereof as does not exceed \$2,500, 14 per centum of so
24 much thereof as exceeds \$2,500 but does not exceed

1 \$10,000, and 16 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds
2 \$10,000.

3 (c) Each of the rates of salary increased by subsections
4 (a) and (b) of this section which is not a multiple of \$100
5 shall be rounded, as so increased, to the next lower \$100
6 per annum.

7 (d) Section 8 (d) of such Act (38 U. S. C. 15g (d))
8 is amended by striking out "\$13,760" and inserting in lieu
9 thereof "\$15,600".

10 SEC. 5. Each of the rates of basic compensation pro-
11 vided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act
12 of 1946, as amended, is hereby increased by 8 per centum
13 of so much thereof as does not exceed \$2,500, 14 per centum
14 of so much thereof as exceeds \$2,500 but does not exceed
15 \$10,000, and 16 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds
16 \$10,000. Each such rate as so increased which is not a
17 multiple of \$100 shall be rounded to the next lower \$100
18 per annum.

19 SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
20 Act, (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$17,500
21 or more per annum shall be increased by reason of this
22 Act and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be in-
23 creased by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of
24 \$17,500.

25 SEC. 7. This Act shall become effective at the beginning

- 1 of the first pay period which begins more than sixty days
- 2 after the enactment of this Act.

A BILL

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr.
NEUBERGER

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1957
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post
Office and Civil Service

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 19, 1957
For actions of July 18, 1957
85th-1st, No. 127

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to transfer certain work under Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to prohibit futures trading in onions. House and Senate committees ordered pay raise bills reported. Sen. Neuberger criticized method FS used to announce change in area timber sales restrictions.

SENATE

1. LIVESTOCK. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 1356, to transfer jurisdiction over monopolistic acts or practices in restraining of trade by persons engaged in commerce in meat products to the Federal Trade Commission (no written report). p. 10883
2. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger criticized the method in which the change in Forest Service rules toward area limitations on sales was announced, and urged that notice of such changes be made in advance of promulgation and that these changes be summarized clearly. pp. 10908-9
Sen. Morse inserted a report from the Comptroller General on the paperwork of the Forest Service and Interior's Bureau of Land Management and stated, "The Comptroller General finds that the paper work now carried on is necessary to protect the Government interest... These agencies have kept their paperwork to the bare minimum." pp. 10904-5
3. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported the following bills:
Without amendment, S. 1901, to authorize overtime pay for irregular work hours;

Without amendment, S. 1411, to require hearings before suspending employees on security charges;

With amendment, S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949;

With amendment, S. 1903, authorizing travel expenses for leave for overseas employees; and

With amendment, S. 2127, to reduce the insurance available to employees over 65. pp. D667-8

4. CENSUS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered/^{reported} with amendment, S. 1631, to amend generally the census laws. pp. D667-8
5. TOBACCO. Sens. Cooper and Neuberger discussed the latter's proposal to remove tobacco from the price support program. pp. 10903-4
6. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a report on the Greater Wenatchee Division, Chief Joseph Dam project, dated June, 1956. p. 10882
7. ROADS. Sen. Neuberger urged passage of the anti-billboard bill, and inserted an editorial criticizing the failure to enact it. p. 10890
8. FISCAL POLICIES. Sens. Bennett, Long, and Martin, Pa., discussed Federal monetary and fiscal policies and the current Finance Committee investigation. pp. 10935-8

HOUSE

9. ONIONS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported to the full committee H.R. 376, to include onions in the prohibition against dealings in commodity futures under the Commodity Exchange Act. p. D668
10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 2462, to increase the basic rates of compensation for Federal classified employees. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "The bill as amended would increase the salary of about 1 million employees paid under the Classification Act of 1949 and employees of the legislative and judicial branch of the Government by 11 percent with a maximum increase to any one employee of \$1,000. The ceiling of \$16,000 is retained. The cost of the legislation will be approximately \$532 million a year. The committee also adopted an amendment calling upon the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to act insofar as practicable to provide for the absorption of the increased cost within existing appropriations. The effective date of the bill is the first pay period beginning after September 1, 1957." p. D669
11. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 2147, to provide for the construction of the San Angelo Federal reclamation project, Tex.. p. D669

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted an editorial, "Permanent Drought," on the declining ground-water supply in Texas. p. A5772
13. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Kennedy inserted his letter to the Secretary urging him to extend to Mass. farmers emergency credit under Public Law 38. p. A5773

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 26, 1957
For actions of July 25, 1957
85th-1st. No. 132

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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. McGovern criticized USDA feed grain proposals. Senate committee reported pay increase bill for classified employees.

SENATE

1. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949 (S. Rept. 719). p. 11457
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 72, to increase payments to certain Civil Service annuitants (S. Rept. 706). p. 11457
2. WATER RESOURCES; RICE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1552, to establish a research program on the commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage. p. D692
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Johnson urged passage of the public works appropriation bill, including items not recommended by the Budget Bureau, and cited the recent flood devastation in Texas to show the need for such projects. p. 11456
4. BUDGET. Sen. Thye stated his gratification at the President's second successive budget surplus, and inserted an editorial commending the balancing of the budget. p. 11484
5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted a telegram from the National Council of Churches favoring foreign aid. p. 11458

6. FARM PRICES. Sen. Wiley inserted a statement by economist Gardiner C. Means explaining his thoughts on farm prices and other subjects, in which he contends that full employment is the best answer to farm price problems, that the wool price program is better than price supports, and that the basic problem in farming is maladjustment to the farm needs of the U. S. through the growing efficiency of the farmer. pp. 11463-5
7. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Neuberger criticized the President's stand on the Hells Canyon dam bill and inserted the President's letter to Rep. Westland on the subject. pp. 11472-3
Sen. Clark stated he would offer amendments to the Niagara power bill, the Senate's next pending business, and inserted a resolution by the Pa. Rural Electric Ass'n urging no restriction on the export of power to preference users outside of N. Y. p. 11483
8. TOBACCO. Sen. Morton quoted two authorities who argued that statistical correspondence is not proof of a cause and effect relationship between smoking and cancer. p. 11473
9. ROADS. Sen. Clark inserted an editorial commending Sen. Neuberger and urging enactment of the bill to control billboards along the Federal highways. p. 11483
10. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Goldwater urged adoption of the Hoover Commission recommendations while commemorating the tenth anniversary of the beginning of its work, with comments by Sens. Smith, N. J., and Watkins. pp. 11488-93

HOUSE

11. FEED GRAINS. Rep. McGovern criticized the recent feed grains proposals of this Department, and inserted a table showing the net farm income and return per hour to operator and family labor for commercial family-operated farms by types for 1952-1955. pp. 11559-60
12. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5384, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to provide for the preservation of competitive through routes for rail carriers (H. Rept. 878), and ~~without~~ amendment S. 1383, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to require freight forwarders to obtain certificates of public convenience and necessity (H. Rept. 880). p. 11574
13. ROADS; PERSONNEL. The Public Works Committee ordered reported S. 1941, to authorize the payment by the Bureau of Public Roads of transportation and subsistence costs to temporary employees on direct Federal projects. p. D694
14. ELECTRIFICATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 8643, to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement on the Niagara River for power. p. D694
15. COMMITTEE STAFFS. Received from the various committees the names, titles, and salaries received by committee employees for the first six months of 1957. pp. 11575-81
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the following bills will be considered next week: H. R. 8456, to exempt from liability wheat used on farm where produced; H. R. 7244, to provide self-help meat promotion program; H. R. 3753, to provide loans to desert land entryment; H. R. 2147, to construct San

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' PAY ACT OF 1957

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. NEUBERGER, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 734]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENT

The committee amendment strikes out all of the bill after the enacting clause and substitutes therefor a new bill which appears in the reported bill in italic type.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The bill, as reported, among other things provides a general increase of 7½ percent in the pay of approximately 1 million employees in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the government. The bill carries out the traditional practice of treating these employees alike in matters of pay.

The employees whose pay would be increased by the bill consist of scientific, professional, technical, administrative, and clerical personnel required to man over 15,000 different occupational skills essential to the effective performance of the varied and farflung functions of the Federal Government. Fewer than 20 percent of the total are employed in the Washington area. Over 80 percent are employed in every State and county of the Nation and in many faraway outposts of the world.

JUSTIFICATION

Long and searching hearings on this and other pay bills established conclusively that the compensation of the Government's white collar

employees has not kept pace with that of comparable employees in private industry.

Competent and irrefuted testimony was received during the course of the public hearings to the effect that—

1. The Government is suffering alarming losses of established career engineers, scientists, and other professional personnel to private industry because of an unfavorable competitive position salarywise.

2. The turnover rate of scientists, engineers, and other professional personnel in 1956 was four times that of 1951.

3. The best qualified people are leaving and the replacements fall far short of measuring up to those who have left.

4. Currently, 1 out of every 5 electronic, mechanical, and aeronautical engineering positions is vacant and similar shortages exist in other occupations.

5. Only 1 out of 8 nontechnical college graduates offered jobs last year accepted. Only 1 out of 10 offered technical jobs accepted.

6. The situation is fast becoming critical. Increasing losses of top talent and the lack of competent input at the bottom cannot long continue without serious and costly results.

In light of these conditions, the increase provided by the bill is well below what many members of the committee believe fully justified and would support. However, in the interest of harmony and in the belief that an increase of such modest proportions could be enacted quickly the 7½ percent was agreed to.

EXPLANATION OF BILL BY SECTIONS

Title

Section 1 provides that the act may be cited as the "Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1957."

Rates of pay fixed by the Classification Act

Section 2 (a) amends section 603 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, by establishing new per annum rates of compensation for the general schedule (GS) 7½ percent above existing rates in all grades except GS-18.

Subsection (b) is for the purpose of providing a comparable increase to employees whose salaries are frozen under a pay savings provision of law.

Pay of judicial employees

Section 3 (a) authorizes a corresponding increase for employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government. Among such employees are:

- (1) Clerks of courts, criers, messengers, secretaries, clerical assistants, and other employees of the Federal courts whose compensation is not otherwise fixed by law;

- (2) Clerical, stenographic, and other assistants of referees in bankruptcy;

- (3) Probation officers and clerical help;

- (4) Law clerks and secretaries of the Supreme Court;

- (5) The librarian, marshal, and reporter of the Supreme Court and necessary assistants.

Subsection (b) increases the limitation fixed by law on the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges by the amounts necessary to pay the additional compensation provided by the bill.

Subsection (c) increases the limitation fixed by law on the compensation of court reporters for district courts by the amount necessary to permit payment of the increase authorized by the bill.

Employees in the Foreign Service

Section 3 (d) increases the compensation of employees in the Foreign Service, whose salaries are established by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, by 7.5 percent rounded to the nearest multiple of \$5.

Legislative employees

Section 4 (a) provides an increase of 7½ percent to officers and employees in or under the legislative branch.

Subsection (b) provides for the automatic adjustment of the compensation of employees in the office of a Senator to the rate nearest that being received by such employees immediately preceding enactment of this act unless the disbursing office of the Senate is notified to the contrary within 15 days after the date of enactment. Such notice, when given, would give effect to the increase.

Subsection (c) provides an increase of 7½ percent in the rates of basic compensation of the elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel and senior counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Subsection (d) increases the limitation fixed by law on the compensation of employees of the Senate by the amount necessary to pay the additional compensation provided by the bill. A necessary adjustment of \$60 is made in the authorized base pay of one employee in the office of a Senator in order to permit the gross pay of such employee to reach the maximum ceiling authorized by the bill.

Subsection (e) provides that the provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent expenses of the Senate" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1958.

Subsection (f) provides that official reporters of proceedings and debates in the Senate and their employees shall be considered legislative employees for the purpose of entitlement to the increase provided by subsection (a).

Subsection (g) makes clear that the increase provided by subsection (a) is to be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Subsection (h) makes three minor adjustments in the base pay of employees of committees of the Senate. The first adjustment corrects an existing inequity between the third salary level in the offices of Senators and the third salary level in committees. The base pay of this third salary level of committee employees is increased

by \$40 to place the committee staff personnel on the same salary basis as the staff of a Senator. The second adjustment adds \$60 to the base pay of the chief employee on each committee staff. This adjustment is necessary to permit the gross salary to reach the maximum ceiling authorized by the bill. A third adjustment permits one additional committee staff employee to be compensated at the intermediate salary level.

Subsection (i) reallocates the position of chief nurse in the Senate Office Building from grade GS-7 to grade GS-9.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Section 5 authorizes the allocation of four positions in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to grade GS-18.

Supergrades

Section 6 increases the number of authorized supergrades to 1,625 distributed proportionately to grades GS-16, 17, and 18.

The increase in the number of authorized supergrades is adequate in the opinion of the committee to meet the most pressing needs of the various departments and agencies.

The committee desires to direct the attention of the Civil Service Commission to the fact that the number of such positions authorized takes into account a number of positions which, except for the intervention of this committee, would have been so allocated in various appropriation bills. These are as follows:

1. H. R. 6070, "An Act, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, * * *" as reported in the Senate authorized the Administrator, General Services Administration, to place 10 positions, at the field level, in grade GS-16.

2. H. R. 8090, "An Act, making appropriations for civil functions * * *" would authorize the allocation of two positions in the Department of Interior to grade GS-17.

3. The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, allocates the position of General Counsel, Housing and Home Finance Agency, to grade GS-18 "so long as such position is occupied by the incumbent."

The committee believes it appropriate that this position be allocated to grade GS-18 without regard to incumbency and so recommends.

Scientific positions

Section 7 increases the number of scientific positions that may be established pursuant to Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as follows:

Department of Defense.....	155
National Security Agency.....	25
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	70
Department of Interior.....	10
Department of Agriculture.....	35
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	10
Department of Commerce.....	50

National Institute of Mental Health

Section 8 fixes the pay of the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Training and Standards Branch at \$17,500. A provision in H. R. 6287, "An Act, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, * * *" "providing such salaries was deleted on the floor of the Senate to enable this committee to study the matter. That has been done and the salaries as proposed were found to be justified.

Ceiling on salaries

Section 9 provides that with certain specified exceptions no salary above \$16,000 shall be increased and no salary shall be increased to more than such amount.

Savings provision

Section 10 (a) establishes a freeze on civilian employment during the calendar quarter beginning October 1, 1957.

Subsection (b) provides that during succeeding calendar quarters appointments may not be made to more than one-third of the vacancies occurring during the preceding quarter.

Subsection (c) provides that neither the initial freeze on employment nor the limitation on the filling of vacancies during succeeding quarters shall apply to—

1. Positions filled by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (including post offices of the first, second, and third class);

2. Fourth-class postmasters;

3. Positions filled from within a department or agency by the transfer or promotion of an employee;

4. Positions held by employees paid from a trust fund;

5. Positions held by seasonal or casual workers or employees serving without compensation;

6. Positions wherein the President determines the filling of which is necessary to the effective execution of essential government programs; and

7. Positions filled by a former employee pursuant to section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other provision of law conferring reemployment rights upon former employees.

Subsection (d) provides that the employment restrictions and limitations imposed by this section shall apply during any calendar quarter on which employment in the preceding calendar quarter was in excess of 2,150,000 or such other ceiling as from time to time might be established by the President.

Subsection (e) provides that the President may authorize the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

Subsection (f) authorizes the fulfillment of employment commitments made prior to the effective date of the act.

Effective date

Section 11 fixes the effective date of the increases as of the beginning of the first pay period after the date of enactment.

COST

Section 10 is designed to provide an orderly method of meeting all or most of the cost of the increases without resort to forced reductions in force or supplemental appropriations to the extent that would otherwise be required.

The committee is firm in its belief that management and labor working together in the interest of increased efficiency and production can absorb the cut of a sufficient number of jobs to pay the cost of

the increases. If both accept the challenge in proper spirit the result cannot be otherwise than beneficial to each.

Increases

Section	Coverage	Employees	Amount
Sec. 2 (a)-----	Classification Act-----	957,000	\$341,000,000
Sec. 3 (a), (b)-----	Judicial branch-----	3,400	1,225,000
Sec. 3 (c)-----	Federal court reporters-----	240	100,000
Sec. 3 (d)-----	Foreign Service-----	9,750	4,000,000
Sec. 4-----	Legislative-----	5,000	2,100,000
Total-----	-----	975,390	348,425,000

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

SEC. 603. (a) * * *

(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2,690	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200
GS-2-----	2,960	3,045	3,130	3,215	3,300	3,385	3,470
GS-3-----	3,175	3,260	3,345	3,430	3,515	3,600	3,685
GS-4-----	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925
GS-5-----	3,670	3,805	3,940	4,075	4,210	4,345	4,480
GS-6-----	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890
GS-7-----	4,525	4,660	4,795	4,930	5,065	5,200	5,335
GS-8-----	4,970	5,105	5,240	5,375	5,510	5,645	5,780
GS-9-----	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250
GS-10-----	5,915	6,050	6,185	6,320	6,455	6,590	6,725
GS-11-----	6,390	6,605	6,820	7,035	7,250	7,465	
GS-12-----	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645	
GS-13-----	8,990	9,205	9,420	9,635	9,850	10,065	
GS-14-----	10,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395	
GS-15-----	11,610	11,880	12,150	12,420	12,690		
GS-16-----	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760		
GS-17-----	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620	14,835		
GS-18-----	16,000"						

Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2,890	\$2,980	\$3,070	\$3,160	\$3,250	\$3,340	\$3,430
GS-2-----	3,180	3,270	3,360	3,450	3,540	3,630	3,720
GS-3-----	3,415	3,505	3,595	3,685	3,775	3,865	3,955
GS-4-----	3,670	3,760	3,850	3,940	4,030	4,120	4,210
GS-5-----	3,945	4,090	4,235	4,380	4,525	4,670	4,815
GS-6-----	4,385	4,530	4,675	4,820	4,965	5,110	5,255
GS-7-----	4,865	5,010	5,155	5,300	5,445	5,590	5,735
GS-8-----	5,345	5,490	5,635	5,780	5,925	6,070	6,215
GS-9-----	5,850	5,995	6,140	6,285	6,430	6,575	6,720
GS-10-----	6,360	6,505	6,650	6,795	6,940	7,085	7,230
GS-11-----	6,870	7,100	7,330	7,560	7,790	8,020	
GS-12-----	8,140	8,370	8,600	8,830	9,060	9,290	
GS-13-----	9,665	9,895	10,125	10,355	10,585	10,815	
GS-14-----	11,095	11,325	11,555	11,785	12,015	12,245	
GS-15-----	12,480	12,770	13,060	13,350	13,640		
GS-16-----	13,870	14,100	14,330	14,560	14,790		
GS-17-----	14,975	15,205	15,435	15,665	15,895		
GS-18-----	16,000						

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1956

* * * * *

SENATE

No officer or employee, whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic compensation at a rate in excess of **[\$8,820]** \$8,880 per annum, or gross compensation at a rate in excess of **[\$14,800]** \$16,000 per annum unless otherwise expressly authorized by this Act.

* * * * *

The basic compensation of any employee of any joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives whose basic compensation is paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, of any select committee of the Senate (including the conference majority and conference minority of the Senate), or of any subcommittee of a standing or select committee of the Senate, shall not exceed \$8,000 per annum. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph and the provisions of section 202 (c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U. S. C. 72a (e)), the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution providing for a more effective staff organization for standing committees of the Senate", approved February 19, 1947, as amended (2 U. S. C. 72a-1), and the paragraph under the heading "Senate Policy Committee—" in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, **[the basic compensation of one employee of each standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the majority conference of the Senate and the minority conference of the Senate), and each joint committee of the two Houses, the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum, may be fixed at any rate not in excess of \$8,820 per annum and, the basic compensation of one employee of each such committee may be fixed at any rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum]** *the basic compensation of any employee of a standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the majority conference of the Senate and the minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum, may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum, except that the basic compensation of one such employee may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum.* For the purpose of this paragraph, an employee of a subcommittee shall be considered to be an employee of the full committee.

* * * * *

SECTION 505 OF THE CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

* * * * *

(b) Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners are authorized to establish and, from time to time, revise the maximum numbers of positions

(not to exceed [twelve hundred and twenty-six] *sixteen hundred and twenty-five*) which may be in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule at any one time, except that under such authority such maximum number of positions shall not exceed [three hundred and twenty-nine] *four hundred and thirty* for grade 17 and [one hundred thirty] *one hundred and seventy* for grade 18.

* * * * *

(f) *The Administrator of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).*

ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1947 (PUBLIC LAW 313, 80TH CONGRESS)

SEC. 1. (a) The Secretary of Defense is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than [one hundred and twenty] *two hundred and seventy-five* positions in the Department of Defense and not more than [twenty-five] *fifty* positions in the National Security Agency, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions, relating to the national defense, military and naval medicine, and any and all other activities of the Department of Defense and the National Security Agency, as the case may be, which require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel.

(b) The Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for, in the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, not to exceed [thirty] *one hundred* positions in the professional and scientific service, each such position being established in order to enable the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to secure and retain the services of specially qualified personnel necessary in the discharge of the duty of the Committee to supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight with a view to their practical solution.

(c) The rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of sections 171p-171r of this title shall not be less than \$12,500 per annum nor more than \$19,000 per annum and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

(d) *The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than ten positions in the Department of the Interior, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

(e) *The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than thirty-five positions in the Department of Agriculture, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

(f) *The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than ten positions in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

(g) *The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than fifty positions in the Department of Commerce, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

* * * * *

SEC. 3. *The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics shall submit to the Congress, not later than December 31 of each year, a report setting forth the number of positions established pursuant to this Act in the National Military Establishment, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and in the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, respectively, during the calendar year, and the name, rate of compensation, and description of the qualifications of each incumbent, together with a statement of the functions performed by each. In any instance where the Secretary or the Chairman, respectively, may consider full public report on these items detrimental to the national security, he is authorized to omit such items from his annual report and, in lieu thereof, to present such information in executive sessions of such committees of the Senate and House of Representatives as the presiding officers of those bodies shall designate.*

○

Calendar No. 740

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 734

[Report No. 719]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1957

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. NEUBERGER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Reported by Mr. NEUBERGER, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "~~Reclassification Act of~~
4 1957".

5 SEC. 2. Title VI of the Classification Act of 1949, as
6 amended, is amended to read as follows:

7 "~~TITLE VI—BASIC COMPENSATION SCHEDULES~~

8 "~~SEC. 601. There is hereby established for positions~~
9 to which this Act applies a basic compensation schedule;

1 to be known as the 'Classification Act Schedule,' the sym-
 2 bol for which shall be 'CA'.

3 "SEC. 602. The Classification Act Schedule shall be
 4 divided into fourteen grades of difficulty and responsibility
 5 of work, as follows:

6 "CLASSIFICATION ACT SCHEDULE

7 "Grade CA-1 includes all classes of positions the duties
 8 of which are—

9 "(a) to perform, under immediate supervision,
 10 with little or no latitude for the exercise of independent
 11 judgment, ~~(1)~~ the simplest routine work in office, busi-
 12 ness, or fiscal operations, or ~~(2)~~ elementary work of
 13 a subordinate technical character in a professional, scien-
 14 tific, or technical field; or

15 "(b) ~~(1)~~ to perform, under immediate supervision,
 16 with limited latitude for the exercise of independent
 17 judgment, routine work in office, business, or fiscal oper-
 18 ations, or comparable subordinate technical work of
 19 limited scope in a professional, scientific, or technical
 20 field, requiring some training or experience; or ~~(2)~~
 21 to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty,
 22 and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifica-
 23 tions.

24 "Grade CA-2 includes all classes of positions the duties
 25 of which are ~~(1)~~ to perform, under immediate or general

1 supervision, somewhat difficult and responsible work in office,
2 business, or fiscal operations, or comparable subordinate tech-
3 nical work of limited scope in a professional, scientific, or
4 technical field, requiring in either case (A) some training
5 or experience, (B) working knowledge of a special subject
6 matter, or (C) to some extent the exercise of independent
7 judgment in accordance with well-established policies, pro-
8 cedures, and techniques; or (2) to perform other work of
9 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
10 comparable qualifications.

11 "Grade CA-3 includes all classes of positions the duties
12 of which are (1) to perform, under immediate or general
13 supervision, moderately difficult and responsible work in
14 office, business, or fiscal operations, or comparable subordi-
15 nate technical work in a professional, scientific, or technical
16 field, requiring in either case (A) a moderate amount of
17 training and minor supervisory or other experience, (B)
18 good working knowledge of a special subject matter or a
19 limited field of office, laboratory, engineering, scientific, or
20 other procedure and practice, and (C) the exercise of inde-
21 pendent judgment in accordance with well-established poli-
22 cies, procedures, and techniques; or (2) to perform other
23 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and
24 requiring comparable qualifications.

25 "Grade CA-4 includes all classes of positions the duties

1 of which are ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general supervision,
 2 difficult and responsible work in office, business, or fiscal
 3 administration, or comparable subordinate technical work
 4 in a professional, scientific, or technical field, requiring in
 5 either case ~~(A)~~ considerable training and supervisory or
 6 other experience, ~~(B)~~ broad working knowledge of a special
 7 subject matter or of office, laboratory, engineering, scien-
 8 tific, or other procedure and practice, and ~~(C)~~ the exercise
 9 of independent judgment in a limited field; ~~(2)~~ to perform,
 10 under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity
 11 for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and ele-
 12 mentary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical
 13 training equivalent to that represented by graduation from
 14 a college or university of recognized standing but requiring
 15 little or no experience; or ~~(3)~~ to perform other work of
 16 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
 17 comparable qualifications.

18 "Grade CA-5 includes all classes of positions the duties
 19 of which are—

20 "a) ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general supervision,
 21 difficult and responsible work in office, business, or fiscal
 22 administration, or comparable subordinate technical work
 23 in a professional, scientific, or technical field requiring
 24 in either case ~~(A)~~ considerable training and supervisory

1 or other experience; ~~(B)~~ broad working knowledge of
2 a special and complex subject matter, procedure, or
3 practice, or of the principles of the profession, art, or
4 science involved, and ~~(C)~~ to a considerable extent the
5 exercise of independent judgment; or ~~(2)~~ to perform
6 other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsi-
7 bility, and requiring comparable qualifications; or

8 “~~(b)~~ ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general supervision,
9 work of considerable difficulty and responsibility along
10 special technical or supervisory lines in office, business,
11 or fiscal administration, or comparable subordinate tech-
12 nical work in a professional, scientific, or technical field,
13 requiring in either case ~~(A)~~ considerable specialized or
14 supervisory training and experience, ~~(B)~~ comprehensive
15 working knowledge of a special and complex subject
16 matter, procedure, or practice, or of the principles of
17 the profession, art, or science involved, and ~~(C)~~ to
18 a considerable extent the exercise of independent judg-
19 ment; ~~(2)~~ under immediate or general supervision, to
20 perform somewhat difficult work requiring ~~(A)~~ pro-
21 fessional, scientific, or technical training equivalent to
22 that represented by graduation from a college or uni-
23 versity of recognized standing, ~~(B)~~ previous experi-
24 ence, and ~~(C)~~ to a limited extent, the exercise of in-

1 dependent technical judgment; or ~~(3)~~ to perform other
2 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
3 and requiring comparable qualifications.

4 “Grade CA-6 includes all classes of positions the duties
5 of which are—

6 “~~(a)~~ ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general supervision,
7 very difficult and responsible work along special tech-
8 nical or supervisory lines in office, business, or fiscal ad-
9 ministration, requiring ~~(A)~~ considerable specialized or
10 supervisory training and experience, ~~(B)~~ comprehensive
11 and thorough working knowledge of a specialized and
12 complex subject matter, procedure, or practice, or of the
13 principles of the profession, art, or science involved,
14 and ~~(C)~~ to a considerable extent the exercise of inde-
15 pendent judgment; or ~~(2)~~ to perform other work of
16 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and re-
17 quiring comparable qualifications; or

18 “~~(b)~~ ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general supervision,
19 very difficult and responsible work along special techni-
20 cal, supervisory, or administrative lines in office, busi-
21 ness, or fiscal administration, requiring ~~(A)~~ somewhat
22 extended specialized training and considerable special-
23 ized, supervisory, or administrative experience which
24 has demonstrated capacity for sound independent work,
25 ~~(B)~~ thorough and fundamental knowledge of a special

1 and complex subject matter, or of the profession, art, or
2 science involved, and ~~(C)~~ considerable latitude for the
3 exercise of independent judgment; ~~(2)~~ with consider-
4 able latitude for the exercise of independent judgment,
5 to perform moderately difficult and responsible work, re-
6 quiring ~~(A)~~ professional, scientific, or technical training
7 equivalent to that represented by graduation from a col-
8 lege or university of recognized standing, and ~~(B)~~ con-
9 siderable additional professional, scientific, or technical
10 training or experience which has demonstrated capacity
11 for sound independent work; or ~~(3)~~ to perform other
12 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
13 and requiring comparable qualifications.

14 "Grade CA-7 includes all classes of positions the duties
15 of which are—

16 "(a) ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general supervision,
17 highly difficult and responsible work along special tech-
18 nical, supervisory, or administrative lines in office, busi-
19 ness, or fiscal administration, requiring ~~(A)~~ somewhat
20 extended specialized, supervisory, or administrative
21 training and experience which has demonstrated
22 capacity for sound independent work, ~~(B)~~ thorough
23 and fundamental knowledge of a specialized and com-
24 plex subject matter, or of the profession, art, or science
25 involved, and ~~(C)~~ considerable latitude for the exer-

1 eise of independent judgment; or ~~(2)~~ to perform other
2 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
3 and requiring comparable qualifications; or

4 “~~(b)~~ ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general administra-
5 tive supervision and with wide latitude for the exercise
6 of independent judgment, work of marked difficulty and
7 responsibility along special technical, supervisory, or
8 administrative lines in office, business, or fiscal admin-
9 istration, requiring ~~(A)~~ extended specialized, super-
10 visory, or administrative training and experience which
11 has demonstrated important attainments and marked
12 capacity for sound independent action or decision, and
13 ~~(B)~~ intimate grasp of a specialized and complex subject
14 matter, or of the profession, art, or science involved,
15 or of administrative work of marked difficulty; ~~(2)~~
16 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judg-
17 ment, to perform responsible work of considerable
18 difficulty requiring somewhat extended professional,
19 scientific, or technical training and experience which
20 has demonstrated important attainments and marked
21 capacity for independent work; or ~~(3)~~ to perform other
22 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
23 and requiring comparable qualifications.

24 “Grade CA-8 includes all classes of positions the duties
25 of which are ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general administrative

1 supervision, with wide latitude for the exercise of independent
 2 judgment, work of a very high order of difficulty and re-
 3 sponsibility along special technical, supervisory, or adminis-
 4 trative lines in office, business, or fiscal administration,
 5 requiring (A) extended, specialized, supervisory, or admin-
 6 istrative training and experience which has demonstrated
 7 leadership and attainments of a high order in specialized or
 8 administrative work, and (B) intimate grasp of a specialized
 9 and complex subject matter or of the profession, art, or
 10 science involved; (2) under general administrative super-
 11 vision, and with wide latitude for the exercise of independent
 12 judgment, to perform professional, scientific, or technical
 13 work of marked difficulty and responsibility requiring ex-
 14 tended professional, scientific, or technical training and
 15 experience which has demonstrated leadership and attain-
 16 ments of a high order in professional, scientific, or technical
 17 research, practice, or administration; or (3) to perform
 18 other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
 19 and requiring comparable qualifications.

20 "Grade CA-9 includes all classes of positions the duties
 21 of which are (1) to perform, under administrative direction,
 22 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment,
 23 work of unusual difficulty and responsibility along special
 24 technical, supervisory, or administrative lines, requiring ex-

1 tended specialized, supervisory, or administrative training
2 and experience which has demonstrated leadership and
3 marked attainments; (2) to serve as assistant head of a
4 major organization involving work of comparable level within
5 a bureau; (3) to perform, under administrative direction,
6 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment,
7 work of unusual difficulty and responsibility requiring ex-
8 tended professional, scientific, or technical training and ex-
9 perience which has demonstrated leadership and marked
10 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,
11 practice, or administration; or (4) to perform other work of
12 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
13 comparable qualifications.

14 "Grade CA-10 includes all classes of positions the
15 duties of which are (1) to perform, under general admin-
16 istrative direction, with wide latitude for the exercise of
17 independent judgment, work of exceptional difficulty and
18 responsibility along special technical, supervisory, or admin-
19 istrative lines which has demonstrated leadership and un-
20 usual attainments; (2) to serve as head of a major organi-
21 zation within a bureau involving work of comparable level;
22 (3) to plan and direct or to plan and execute major pro-
23 fessional, scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or other
24 specialized programs, requiring extended training and ex-
25 perience which has demonstrated leadership and unusual

1 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,
2 practice, or administration, or in administrative, fiscal, or
3 other specialized activities; or (4) to perform consulting
4 or other professional, scientific, technical, administrative,
5 fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance, diffi-
6 culty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable quali-
7 fications.

8 "Grade CA-11 includes all classes of positions the duties
9 of which are (1) to perform, under general administrative
10 direction, with very wide latitude for the exercise of inde-
11 pendent judgment, work of outstanding difficulty and re-
12 sponsibility along special technical, supervisory, or admin-
13 istrative lines which has demonstrated leadership and excep-
14 tional attainments; (2) to serve as head of a major organi-
15 zation within a bureau involving work of comparable level;
16 (3) to plan and direct or to plan and execute specialized
17 programs of marked difficulty, responsibility, and national
18 significance, along professional, scientific, technical, admin-
19 istrative, fiscal, or other lines, requiring extended training
20 and experience which has demonstrated leadership and un-
21 usual attainments in professional, scientific, or technical
22 research, practice, or administration, or in administrative,
23 fiscal, or other specialized activities; or (4) to perform con-
24 sulting or other professional, scientific, technical, adminis-
25 trative, fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance,

1 difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable quali-
2 fications.

3 “Grade CA-12 includes all classes of positions the duties
4 of which are ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general administrative
5 direction, with unusual latitude for the exercise of independ-
6 ent judgment, work of outstanding difficulty and responsi-
7 bility along special technical, supervisory, or administrative
8 lines which has demonstrated leadership and exceptional at-
9 tainments; ~~(2)~~ to serve as the head of a major organization
10 involving work of comparable level; ~~(3)~~ to plan and direct
11 or to plan and execute professional, scientific, technical, ad-
12 ministrative, fiscal, or other specialized programs of unusual
13 difficulty, responsibility, and national significance, requiring
14 extended training and experience which has demonstrated
15 leadership and exceptional attainments in professional,
16 scientific, or technical research, practice, or administration,
17 or in administrative, fiscal, or other specialized activities, or
18 ~~(4)~~ to perform consulting or other professional, scientific,
19 technical, administrative, fiscal, or other specialized work of
20 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
21 comparable qualifications.

22 “Grade CA-13 includes all classes of positions the duties
23 of which are ~~(1)~~ to serve as the head of a bureau where the
24 position, considering the kind and extent of the authorities
25 and responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,

1 and degree of difficulty of the activities carried on, is of a
2 high order among the whole group of positions of heads of
3 bureaus; ~~(2)~~ to plan and direct or to plan and execute
4 professional, scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or
5 other specialized programs of exceptional difficulty, responsi-
6 bility, and national significance, requiring extended training
7 and experience which has demonstrated exceptional leader-
8 ship and attainments in professional, scientific, or technical
9 research, practice, or administration, or in administrative,
10 fiscal, or other specialized activities; or ~~(3)~~ to per-
11 form consulting or other professional, scientific, technical,
12 administrative, fiscal, or other specialized work of equal
13 importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring com-
14 parable qualifications.

15 "Grade CA-14 includes all classes of positions the duties
16 of which are ~~(1)~~ to serve as the head of a bureau where
17 the position, considering the kind and extent of the authori-
18 ties and responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complex-
19 ity, and degree of difficulty of the activities carried on, is
20 exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of
21 positions of heads or bureaus; ~~(2)~~ to plan and direct or
22 to plan and execute frontier or unprecedented professional,
23 scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or other specified
24 programs of outstanding difficulty, responsibility, and na-
25 tional significance, requiring extended training and experi-

1 ence which has demonstrated outstanding leadership and
 2 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,
 3 practice, or administration, or in administrative, fiscal, or
 4 other specialized activities; or ~~(3)~~ to perform consulting
 5 or other professional, scientific, technical, administrative,
 6 fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance, diffi-
 7 culty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifi-
 8 cations.

9 “SEC. 603. ~~(a)~~ The rates of basic compensation with
 10 respect to officers, employees, and positions to which this
 11 Act applies shall be in accordance with the compensation
 12 schedule contained in subsection ~~(b)~~.

13 “~~(b)~~ The compensation schedule for the Classification
 14 Act Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per Annum Rates						
CA-1----	\$3, 300	\$3, 400	\$3, 500	\$3, 600	\$3, 700	\$3, 800	\$3, 900
CA-2----	3, 600	3, 700	3, 800	3, 900	4, 000	4, 100	4, 200
CA-3----	3, 900	4, 000	4, 100	4, 200	4, 300	4, 400	4, 500
CA-4----	4, 300	4, 450	4, 600	4, 705	4, 900	5, 050	5, 200
CA-5----	5, 000	5, 150	5, 300	5, 450	5, 600	5, 750	5, 900
CA-6----	6, 000	6, 150	6, 300	6, 450	6, 600	6, 750	6, 900
CA-7----	7, 200	7, 450	7, 700	7, 950	8, 200	8, 450	
CA-8----	8, 500	8, 750	9, 000	9, 250	9, 500	9, 750	
CA-9----	10, 000	10, 250	10, 500	10, 750	11, 000	11, 250	
CA-10---	11, 500	11, 750	12, 000	12, 250	12, 500	12, 750	
CA-11---	13, 000	13, 250	13, 500	13, 750	14, 000	14, 250	
CA-12---	14, 500	14, 750	15, 000	15, 250	15, 500	15, 750	
CA-13---	16, 000	16, 250	16, 500	16, 750	17, 000	17, 250	
CA-14---	17, 500						

15 “~~(c)~~ Whenever payment is made on the basis of a daily,
 16 hourly, weekly, biweekly, or monthly rate, such rate shall be
 17 computed from the appropriate annual rate specified in sub-

1 section (b) by the method prescribed in section 604 (d)
 2 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended.

3 "SEC. 604. (a) For the purpose of making initial adjust-
 4 ments to the classification grades provided in this Act, posi-
 5 tions which are required to be compensated in accordance
 6 with this Act, and which were immediately prior to the
 7 effective date of the Reclassification Act of 1957 in the
 8 General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as
 9 amended, are hereby allocated to corresponding grades of the
 10 Classification Act schedule as set forth below:

"Grade of the General Schedule of
 the Classification Act of 1949,
 as amended

Corresponding new grade of the
 Classification Act Schedule

1	1
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	5
8	6
9	6
10	7
11	7
12	8
13	9
14	10
15	11
16	12
17	13
18	14

11 "(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and
 12 employees to whom this Act applies shall be initially ad-
 13 justed as follows:

1 ~~“(1) Employees in grade 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13,~~
2 ~~14, 15, 16, 17 or 18 of the General Schedule immediately~~
3 ~~prior to the effective date of the Reclassification Act of~~
4 ~~1957 at one of the scheduled or longevity rates, shall have~~
5 ~~the same relative pay rate of the corresponding grade of the~~
6 ~~Classification Act Schedule as provided in this section.~~

7 ~~“(2) Employees in grade 1, 6, or 8 of the General~~
8 ~~Schedule immediately prior to the effective date of the~~
9 ~~Reclassification Act of 1957 (A) at the first, second, third,~~
10 ~~or fourth rate of any such grade shall have the first rate~~
11 ~~of the appropriate corresponding grade, 1, 5, or 6 of the~~
12 ~~Classification Act Schedule; and (B) employees at the~~
13 ~~fifth, sixth, or seventh scheduled rate or at the first, second,~~
14 ~~or third longevity rate shall have the second, third, fourth,~~
15 ~~fifth, sixth, or seventh rate respectively of the appropriate~~
16 ~~corresponding grade 1, 5, or 6 of the Classification Act~~
17 ~~Schedule.~~

18 ~~“(3) Employees in grade 10 of the General Schedule~~
19 ~~immediately prior to the effective date of the Reclassifica-~~
20 ~~tion Act of 1957 (A) at the first, second, third, or fourth~~
21 ~~rate shall have the first rate of corresponding grade 7 of~~
22 ~~the Classification Act Schedule; and (B) employees at the~~
23 ~~fifth, sixth, or seventh scheduled rate or at the first, second,~~
24 ~~or third longevity step rate shall have the second, third,~~

1 fourth, or fifth rate respectively of the corresponding grade
2 7 of the Classification Act Schedule.

3 “(4) Employees receiving a rate of basic compensation,
4 authorized by law, immediately prior to the effective date of
5 the Reclassification Act of 1957, which is in excess of the
6 appropriate rate of the grade as determined under para-
7 graphs (1), (2), and (3) shall continue to receive such
8 rate, until they leave such position or are entitled to receive
9 basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the opera-
10 tion of this Act.

11 “SEC. 605. Whenever reference is made in this or any
12 other law to a grade of the General Schedule of the Classi-
13 fication Act of 1949, as amended, such reference shall be
14 held and considered to mean the corresponding grade of the
15 Classification Act Schedule shown in section 604 (a) of this
16 Act.”

17 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
18 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Govern-
19 ment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to para-
20 graph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy
21 Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title
22 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences
23 of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675,
24 inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby in-

1 ereased by 8 per centum of so much thereof as does not ex-
 2 ceed \$2,500, 14 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds
 3 \$2,500 but does not exceed \$10,000, and 16 per centum of
 4 so much thereof as exceeds \$10,000.

5 (b)—The limitations of \$11,360 and \$15,440 with re-
 6 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law
 7 clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the para-
 8 graph under the heading "SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PER-
 9 SONNEL" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1957 (Public
 10 Law 603, Eighty-fourth Congress), or in any subsequent
 11 appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts neces-
 12 sary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by
 13 this Act.

14 (c) Section 753 (c) of title 28 of the United States
 15 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
 16 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and
 17 inserting in lieu thereof "\$7,200".

18 SEC. 4. (a) Each of the maximum and minimum rates
 19 of salary contained in the second sentence of section 3 (d)
 20 and in section 7 of the Act of January 3, 1946, as amended
 21 (38 U. S. C. 15b (d) and 15f (a)), is hereby increased
 22 by 8 per centum of so much thereof as does not exceed
 23 \$2,500, 14 per centum of so much there as exceeds \$2,500
 24 but does not exceed \$10,000, and 16 per centum of such much
 25 thereof as exceeds \$10,000.

~~(b)~~ Each of the rates of salary contained in section 3 ~~(e)~~ and section 3 ~~(f)~~ of such Act 38 U. S. C. 15b ~~(e)~~ and ~~(f)~~ is hereby increased by 8 per centum of so much thereof as does not exceed \$2,500, 14 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds \$2,500 but does not exceed \$10,000, and 16 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds \$10,000.

~~(c)~~ Each of the rates of salary increased by subsections ~~(a)~~ and ~~(b)~~ of this section which is not a multiple of \$100 shall be rounded, as so increased, to the next lower \$100 per annum.

~~(d)~~ Section 8 ~~(d)~~ of such Act ~~(38 U. S. C. 15g (d))~~ is amended by striking out "\$13,760" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$15,600".

SEC. 5. Each of the rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is hereby increased by 8 per centum of so much thereof as does not exceed \$2,500, 14 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds \$2,500 but does not exceed \$10,000, and 16 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds \$10,000. Each such rate as so increased which is not a multiple of \$100 shall be rounded to the next lower \$100 per annum.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, ~~(1)~~ no rate of compensation or salary which is \$17,500

1 or more per annum shall be increased by reason of this
 2 Act and ~~(2)~~ no rate of compensation or salary shall be in-
 3 creased by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of
 4 \$17,500.

5 SEC. 7. This Act shall become effective at the beginning
 6 of the first pay period which begins more than sixty days
 7 after the enactment of this Act.

8 That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Pay
 9 Act of 1957".

10 SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act
 11 of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to
 12 read as follows:

13 "(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
 14 ule shall be as follows:

"Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2, 890	\$2, 980	\$3, 070	\$3, 160	\$3, 250	\$3, 340	\$3, 430
GS-2-----	3, 180	3, 270	3, 360	3, 450	3, 540	3, 630	3, 720
GS-3-----	3, 415	3, 505	3, 595	3, 685	3, 775	3, 865	3, 955
GS-4-----	3, 670	3, 760	3, 850	3, 940	4, 030	4, 120	4, 210
GS-5-----	3, 945	4, 090	4, 235	4, 380	4, 525	4, 670	4, 815
GS-6-----	4, 385	4, 530	4, 675	4, 820	4, 965	5, 110	5, 255
GS-7-----	4, 865	5, 010	5, 155	5, 300	5, 445	5, 590	5, 735
GS-8-----	5, 345	5, 490	5, 635	5, 780	5, 925	6, 070	6, 215
GS-9-----	5, 850	5, 995	6, 140	6, 285	6, 430	6, 575	6, 720
GS-10-----	6, 360	6, 505	6, 650	6, 795	6, 940	7, 085	7, 230
GS-11-----	6, 870	7, 100	7, 330	7, 560	7, 790	8, 020	
GS-12-----	8, 140	8, 370	8, 600	8, 830	9, 060	9, 290	
GS-13-----	9, 665	9, 895	10, 125	10, 355	10, 585	10, 815	
GS-14-----	11, 095	11, 325	11, 555	11, 785	12, 015	12, 245	
GS-15-----	12, 480	12, 770	13, 060	13, 350	13, 640		
GS-16-----	13, 870	14, 100	14, 330	14, 560	14, 790		
GS-17-----	14, 975	15, 205	15, 435	15, 665	15, 895		
GS-18-----	16, 000"						

1 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and
2 employees to whom this section applies shall be initially
3 adjusted as follows:

4 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
5 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
6 tion at one of the scheduled rates of his grade, he shall
7 receive basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled
8 rate as increased by this section.

9 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
10 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
11 section at a longevity rate, or a rate between two scheduled
12 or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longev-
13 ity rate, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal
14 to the rate he received immediately prior to such effective
15 date increased by an amount equal to the amount of the
16 increase made by this section in the next lower scheduled
17 rate of his grade.

18 (3) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
19 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
20 section at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of
21 his grade (or, if there is no longevity rate for his grade, at

1 a rate in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade)
2 he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the
3 rate he received immediately prior to such effective date,
4 increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase
5 made by this section in the maximum scheduled rate of such
6 grade.

7 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
8 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Govern-
9 ment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
10 paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bank-
11 ruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656
12 of title 18 of the United States Code, the third sentence of
13 section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or section 672 to 675,
14 inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby
15 increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by
16 section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of compensation
17 paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification
18 Act of 1949, as amended.

19 (b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with re-
20 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law
21 clerks of circuit and district judges contained in the para-
22 graph under the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel"
23 in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subse-
24 quent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts

1 necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided
2 by this Act.

3 (c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States
4 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
5 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and
6 inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,935".

7 (d) Each of the rates of basic compensation provided
8 by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
9 as amended, is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum. Each
10 such rate as so increased which is not a multiple of \$5 shall
11 be rounded to the nearest \$5 per annum.

12 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
13 legislative branch of the Government whose rate of com-
14 pensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees
15 Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at
16 the rate of 7.5 per centum of his gross rate of compensation
17 (basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized
18 by law).

19 (b) The basic compensation of each employee in the
20 office of a Senator on the effective date of this subsection
21 is hereby adjusted to the lowest multiple of \$60 which
22 will provide a gross rate of compensation not less than
23 the gross rate such employee was receiving immediately
24 prior to such effective date, except that the provisions

1 of this subsection shall not apply in the case of any employee
2 if on or before the fifteenth day following the date of enact-
3 ment of this Act the Senator by whom such employee is em-
4 ployed notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing
5 that he does not wish this subsection to apply to such employee.

6 (c) The rates of gross compensation of each of the elected
7 officers of the Senate and House of Representatives (not
8 including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the
9 Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the
10 House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel and senior
11 counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate,
12 the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the
13 Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives
14 and the Chief Clerk of the Senate are hereby increased by
15 7.5 per centum.

16 (d) The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and
17 gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate
18 appearing under the heading "SENATE" in the Legislative
19 Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended by striking out
20 "\$8,820" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880" and by
21 striking out "\$14,800" and inserting in lieu thereof
22 "\$16,000".

23 (e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to
24 employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation
25 contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents"

1 under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE
2 SENATE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1958, or in
3 any subsequent appropriation Act, but the limitations con-
4 tained in such paragraph are hereby increased by the
5 amounts necessary to provide increases corresponding to those
6 provided by subsection (a).

7 (f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
8 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
9 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the
10 Government within the meaning of subsection (a).

11 (g) The additional compensation provided by subsection
12 (a) shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the
13 purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

14 (h) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation of
15 employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the Legis-
16 lative Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended by striking out
17 so much of the second sentence thereof as follows the words
18 "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947," and in-
19 serting in lieu thereof the following: "the basic compensa-
20 tion of any employee of a standing or select committee of the
21 Senate (including the majority and minority policy com-
22 mittees and the majority conference of the Senate and the
23 minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of
24 the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the
25 contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may

1 *be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum,*
2 *may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum,*
3 *except that the basic compensation of one such employee may*
4 *be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the*
5 *basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a*
6 *rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum."*

7 *(i) The position of Chief Nurse in the Senate Office*
8 *Building, under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol,*
9 *shall be established and allocated to grade 9 of the General*
10 *Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so*
11 *long as such position is held by the present incumbent.*

12 *SEC. 5. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949,*
13 *as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at*
14 *the end thereof a new subsection as follows:*

15 *"(f) The Administrator of the United States Courts is*
16 *authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 18 of*
17 *the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition*
18 *to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such*
19 *grade by subsection (b)."*

20 *SEC. 6. Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act*
21 *of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out "twelve*
22 *hundred and twenty-six" and inserting "sixteen hundred and*
23 *twenty-five", by striking out "three hundred and twenty-nine"*
24 *and inserting "four hundred and thirty", and by striking*

1 out “one hundred and thirty” and inserting “one hundred
2 and seventy”.

3 SEC. 7. (a) The first section of the Act of August 1,
4 1947 (Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress), as amended is
5 amended by striking out “one hundred and twenty” and
6 “twenty-five” in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof
7 “two hundred and seventy-five” and “fifty”, respectively.

8 (b) Such section is further amended by striking out
9 “thirty” in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof “one
10 hundred”.

11 (c) Such section is further amended by adding at the
12 end thereof the following new subsections:

13 “(d) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
14 establish and fix the compensation for not more than ten
15 positions in the Department of the Interior, each such position
16 being established to effectuate those research and development
17 functions of such Department which require the services of
18 specially qualified personnel.

19 “(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to estab-
20 lish and fix the compensation for not more than thirty-five
21 positions in the Department of Agriculture, each such position
22 being established to effectuate those research and development
23 functions of such Department which require the services of
24 specially qualified personnel.

1 “(f) *The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare*
2 *is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not*
3 *more than ten positions in the Department of Health,*
4 *Education, and Welfare, each such position being established*
5 *to effectuate those research and development functions of such*
6 *Department which require the services of specially qualified*
7 *personnel.*

8 “(g) *The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to estab-*
9 *lish and fix the compensation for not more than fifty positions*
10 *in the Department of Commerce, each such position being*
11 *established to effectuate those research and development func-*
12 *tions of such Department which require the services of spe-*
13 *cially qualified personnel.”*

14 “(d) *Section 3 of such Act is amended by inserting after*
15 *“Secretary of Defense” a comma and the following: “the*
16 *Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the*
17 *Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education,*
18 *and Welfare,” and by inserting after “Military Establish-*
19 *ment” a comma and the following: “the Department of the*
20 *Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of*
21 *Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-*
22 *fare,”.*

23 *SEC. 8. The Chief and the Assistant Chief of the*

1 *Training and Standards Branch of the National Institute*
2 *of Mental Health shall be paid basic compensation at the*
3 *rate of \$17,500 per annum, except that if the person holding*
4 *either such office is subject to the provisions of the Career*
5 *Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, such person shall*
6 *be paid such compensation as, when added to his pay and*
7 *allowances under such Act, will cause his total compensation*
8 *to be at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.*

9 *SEC. 9. Except as provided in sections 4 (c), 7, and 8,*
10 *(1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$16,000 or*
11 *more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act,*
12 *and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased*
13 *by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$16,000 per*
14 *annum.*

15 *SEC. 10. (a) During the calendar quarter beginning on*
16 *October 1, 1957, no appointment may be made to any civilian*
17 *office or position in the executive branch of the Government.*

18 *(b) During any calendar quarter beginning after*
19 *December 31, 1957, the total number of appointments made*
20 *to civilian offices and positions in the executive branch of*
21 *the Government shall not exceed a number equal to one-third*
22 *of the vacancies which occurred in such offices and positions*
23 *during the preceding calendar quarter.*

1 (c) *As used in this section, the terms "office" and "posi-*
2 *tion" shall not include—*

3 (1) *any office or position required to be filled by*
4 *the President by and with the advice and consent of the*
5 *Senate;*

6 (2) *a postmaster of the fourth class;*

7 (3) *any office or position filled from within the*
8 *department or agency;*

9 (4) *any office or position held by an officer or em-*
10 *ployee paid wholly from a trust fund, or a fund derived*
11 *from a trust account;*

12 (5) *any office or position held by an employee*
13 *employed without compensation;*

14 (6) *any position held by a seasonal or casual*
15 *worker;*

16 (7) *any office or position the filling of which is*
17 *determined by the President to be necessary to the effec-*
18 *tive administration, execution, and operation of the*
19 *national health, security, welfare, and management*
20 *functions and activities of the Government; and*

21 (8) *any office or position filled by any person in*
22 *the exercise of reemployment rights under section 9 of*
23 *the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any*
24 *other provision of law conferring reemployment rights*

1 upon persons who have performed active duty in the
2 Armed Forces, or by any person required to be restored
3 to an office or position pursuant to an order of the
4 Civil Service Commission or of any court.

5 (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply dur-
6 ing any calendar quarter if at the end of the preceding
7 calendar quarter the aggregate number of full-time civilian
8 officers and employees (including the full-time equivalent
9 of part-time employment but excluding employees holding
10 positions referred to in subsection (c) (4), (5), and (6))
11 does not exceed 2,150,000 or such other figure as may be
12 established from time to time by Executive order of the
13 President.

14 (e) The President may authorize the Director of the
15 Bureau of the Budget to promulgate such rules and regu-
16 lations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of
17 this section.

18 (f) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall
19 not be construed to prohibit any appointment which is made
20 pursuant to a commitment made prior to the effective date
21 of this Act.

22 SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect on the first day of
23 the first pay period which begins after the date of its enact-
24 ment.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 734

[Report No. 719]

A BILL

To revise the basic compensation schedules of
the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,
and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr.
NEUBERGER

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1957
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post
Office and Civil Service

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957
Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 31, 1957
For actions of July 30, 1957
85th-1st, No. 135

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed appropriation continuation measure; Senate committee reported this measure. House committee reported classified employee pay raise bill. Sen. Morse objected to unanimous consent request to bring up certain pending measures.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 426, the continuing resolution to provide temporary appropriations for August pending the enactment of the remaining regular appropriation bills. pp. 11813, 11864
2. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H.R. 2462, to increase the basic rates of compensation for Federal classified employees. p. 11864
3. TRANSPORTATION. Passed with amendments H.R. 3233, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide that reduced rate agreements for the movement of government freight or passengers shall apply only in time of war or national emergency, and to finalize contracts made between the government and common carriers. (pp. 11813-33). Agreed to a committee amendment, as amended by an amendment by Rep. Dingell, to provide that carriers must file with the ICC and publish their actual rates that are below the regular rates to commercial shippers when bidding for Government shipments, and that nothing in the bill shall affect any prior litigation or cause for action. (pp. 11827-33).
The language of H.R. 3233 was substituted for the text of a similar bill, S. 939, which was then passed. H.R. 3233 was tabled. (p. 11847).
4. PUBLIC LANDS. Received from GAO a report on the review of the land acquisition and disposal policies and practices of the Corps of Engineers. p. 11864

5. RECLAMATION. Received from Interior a report on the Greater Wenatchez division Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash. (H. Doc. 215). p. 11864
 6. ROADS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 1941, to authorize the payment by the Bureau of Public Roads of transportation and subsistence costs to temporary employees on direct Federal highway projects (H. Rept. 943). p. 11864
 7. GRANTS-IN-AID. Received an Ill. General Assembly resolution urging the review and reassessment of the Federal grants-in-aid program. p. 11865
 8. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 7151, to fix the fees payable to the Patent Office. p. D708
 9. NATURAL RESOURCES. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported with amendment S.J. Res. 35, to authorize the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the 1st conference of State governors for the protection of the natural resources of the U.S.. p. D709
 10. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Rep. Green, Ore., inserted an article favoring humane methods in the slaughtering of livestock. p. 11831
 11. BUDGETING. Rep. Pelly urged the passage of H.R. 8002, to provide for the stating of appropriation estimates on an accrued expenditure basis. pp. 11849-50
Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted a bulletin indicating the President favors the passage of H.R. 8002. p. 11852
 12. COTTON; TEXTILES. Rep. Philbin urged "the President and the executive departments concerned to give consideration to the return to the one-price system for cotton under such conditions as will provide reasonable support and assistance to American cotton farmers and will eliminate the present tremendous economic disadvantages afflicting the American textile industry as the result of two-price cotton." pp. 11850-51
- SENATE
13. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 426, continuing temporary appropriations through August (S. Rept. 771). p. 11757
 14. STATEHOOD. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 49, providing Alaskan statehood, and S. 50, providing Hawaiian statehood. p. D706
 15. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted his letter to the Federal Power Commission seeking to reopen licensing proceedings on Pleasant Valley and Mountain Sheep dams on the Snake River. pp. 11783-4
 16. PERSONNEL. Sens. Neuberger, Johnston, and Yarborough requested consideration of the postal pay bill, which Sen. Johnson stated would be considered for inclusion when other legislation was brought before the Senate. pp. 11784-5
 17. CLAIMS. Both Houses received from this Department a report on tort claims paid in fiscal year 1957. pp. 11756, 11864

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY ADJUSTMENT

JULY 30, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. LESINSKI, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2462]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2462) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

AMENDMENT

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause of H. R. 2462, as introduced, and insert in lieu thereof the language which appears in italic type in H. R. 2462, as reported.

PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT

The general purpose of the amendment is to substitute an 11-percent salary increase for classified, judicial, and legislative employees of the Federal Government, subject to certain limitations set forth in the "Explanation of the reported bill by sections," for the multiple-percentage adjustment of salaries of classified Federal employees as contained in the introduced bill.

STATEMENT

SUMMARY OF SALARY INCREASES PROVIDED

This legislation will increase the annual compensation of approximately 967,853 employees in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government. Specifically, the increases will apply

to (1) employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; (2) officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government (including court reporters for Federal district courts, and secretaries and law clerks of Federal circuit and district judges); and (3) officers and employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government.

Salaries of these employees will be increased by 11 percent, effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after September 1, 1957, except that (1) no salary will be increased by more than \$1,000 a year, (2) no salary will be increased to an amount in excess of \$16,000 a year—the existing maximum salary rate provided by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (which was recently raised from \$14,800 to \$16,000 a year), and (3) no present salary of \$16,000 or more will receive any increase. The average salary increase for classified employees will be \$518.51 per annum.

The salary increases provided by this bill are in accordance with the committee policy of providing salary increases for classified, judicial, and legislative employees which are in line with salary increases provided for postal field service employees.

The estimated direct payroll cost of this legislation is \$503 million.

PRESENT AND PROPOSED CLASSIFIED SALARY RATES

A comparative schedule, showing existing and proposed salary rates for the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, follows:

Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1:							
Present.....	\$2, 690	\$2, 775	\$2, 860	\$2, 945	\$3, 030	\$3, 115	\$3, 200
Proposed.....	2, 985	3, 080	3, 175	3, 270	3, 365	3, 460	3, 555
GS-2:							
Present.....	2, 960	3, 045	3, 130	3, 215	3, 300	3, 385	3, 470
Proposed.....	3, 285	3, 380	3, 475	3, 570	3, 665	3, 760	3, 855
GS-3:							
Present.....	3, 175	3, 260	3, 345	3, 430	3, 515	3, 600	3, 685
Proposed.....	3, 525	3, 620	3, 715	3, 810	3, 905	4, 000	4, 095
GS-4:							
Present.....	3, 415	3, 500	3, 585	3, 670	3, 755	3, 840	3, 925
Proposed.....	3, 790	3, 885	3, 980	4, 075	4, 170	4, 265	4, 360
GS-5:							
Present.....	3, 670	3, 805	3, 940	4, 075	4, 210	4, 345	4, 480
Proposed.....	4, 075	4, 225	4, 375	4, 525	4, 675	4, 825	4, 975
GS-6:							
Present.....	4, 080	4, 215	4, 350	4, 485	4, 620	4, 755	4, 890
Proposed.....	4, 530	4, 680	4, 830	4, 980	5, 130	5, 280	5, 430
GS-7:							
Present.....	4, 525	4, 660	4, 795	4, 930	5, 065	5, 200	5, 335
Proposed.....	5, 020	5, 170	5, 320	5, 470	5, 620	5, 770	5, 920
GS-8:							
Present.....	4, 970	5, 105	5, 240	5, 375	5, 510	5, 645	5, 780
Proposed.....	5, 515	5, 665	5, 815	5, 965	6, 115	6, 265	6, 415

Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-9:							
Present-----	\$5, 440	\$5, 575	\$5, 710	\$5, 845	\$5, 980	\$6, 115	\$6, 250
Proposed-----	6, 040	6, 190	6, 340	6, 490	6, 640	6, 790	6, 940
GS-10:							
Present-----	5, 915	6, 050	6, 185	6, 320	6, 455	6, 590	6, 725
Proposed-----	6, 565	6, 715	6, 865	7, 015	7, 165	7, 315	7, 465
GS-11:							
Present-----	6, 390	6, 605	6, 820	7, 035	7, 250	7, 465	-----
Proposed-----	7, 095	7, 335	7, 575	7, 815	8, 055	8, 295	-----
GS-12:							
Present-----	7, 570	7, 785	8, 000	8, 215	8, 430	8, 645	-----
Proposed-----	8, 405	8, 645	8, 885	9, 125	9, 365	9, 605	-----
GS-13:							
Present-----	8, 990	9, 205	9, 420	9, 635	9, 850	10, 065	-----
Proposed-----	9, 990	10, 205	10, 420	10, 635	10, 850	11, 065	-----
GS-14:							
Present-----	10, 320	10, 535	10, 750	10, 965	11, 180	11, 395	-----
Proposed-----	11, 320	11, 535	11, 750	11, 965	12, 180	12, 395	-----
GS-15:							
Present-----	11, 610	11, 880	12, 150	12, 420	12, 690	-----	-----
Proposed-----	12, 610	12, 880	13, 150	13, 420	13, 690	-----	-----
GS-16:							
Present-----	12, 900	13, 115	13, 330	13, 545	13, 760	-----	-----
Proposed-----	13, 900	14, 115	14, 330	14, 545	14, 760	-----	-----
GS-17:							
Present-----	13, 975	14, 190	14, 405	14, 620	14, 835	-----	-----
Proposed-----	14, 975	15, 190	15, 405	15, 620	15, 835	-----	-----
GS-18:							
Present-----	16, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Proposed-----	16, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CATEGORIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES; ESTIMATED COST

The following table shows the categories of employees covered by this legislation, the number of employees in each category, and the estimated increased annual direct payroll cost resulting from enactment of the legislation:

Number of employees affected and the increased annual direct payroll cost of H. R. 2462, as reported

Bill section	Coverage	Number of employees	Annual direct payroll cost
2 (a)-----	Classification Act of 1949, as amended-----	957, 553	\$496, 498, 490
3-----	Officers and employees in or under the judicial branch ¹ -----	4, 200	2, 370, 000
4-----	Officers and employees in or under the legislative branch-----	6, 100	4, 250, 000
Total-----	-----	967, 853	503, 118, 490

¹ Includes court reporters for district courts.

WEIGHT OF TESTIMONY AT HEARINGS SHOWS NEED FOR INCREASE

The committee conducted complete hearings with respect to adjustments in the compensation of classified Federal employees. Witnesses representing nine major employee organizations, members of the Civil Service Commission, representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, and a number of Members of Congress appeared and testified. Every witness except those from the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget strongly urged substantial upward adjustment in the compensation of these employees, and presented persuasive evidence in support of such adjustments. As a matter of fact, each of the 22 bills considered by the committee provided for salary increases considerably in excess of the increases recommended by the committee and provided in the reported bill.

In the judgment of the majority of the committee, Federal employees have made out a conclusive case for immediate and substantial salary increases. Since July 1, 1951, classified Federal employees have received only 1 basic salary increase of 7½ percent, which was generally effective March 1, 1955. That salary increase failed by a considerable margin at that time to bring the compensation of these employees abreast of the rise in the cost of living and of salary increases granted other employees in private business and industry. They have lagged behind increases in the cost of living since the World War II period.

CLASSIFIED PAY INCREASES FAR BEHIND THOSE FOR WORKERS IN
PRIVATE INDUSTRY AND FOR OTHER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Since 1952, the average hourly straight-time earnings of employees in manufacturing industries have increased 18.5 percent. The 7½-percent increase granted classified Federal employees during the same period suffers badly in comparison. On this basis alone the 11-percent increase provided for in the reported bill is amply justified.

This disparity in salary adjustments is not confined to a comparison of Federal classified employees and employees in private industry. It extends equally within the family of Federal employees—to the relationship of classified employees' salaries and the earnings of nearly 800,000 Federal employees whose rates of compensation are not set by Congress but are based upon prevailing wage rates in the communities where these other Federal workers are employed. These wage-board employees, who are tradesmen, craftsmen, and artisans, for the most part are engaged in Federal activities in areas of concentrated industrial activity where comparable workers in private industry receive relatively high wages, with repeated upward adjustments—generally based on contract agreements. Therefore, the Federal wage-board employees also have received corresponding increases, which not only have kept their compensation reasonably up to the cost of living but, also, have placed them far ahead of their Federal classified fellow workers in terms of increased income.

The bulk of these wage-board employees are in the Department of Defense. As one result of the wage adjustments they have received under the local prevailing wage-rate system the Department of the Navy has reported, for example, that its wage-board employees have received increases totaling 25.8 percent since 1951, as compared to the 7½-percent increase for their classified employees. This has created

numerous situations where supervisors, who are paid under the Classification Act of 1949, receive salaries lower than many of the wage-board employees whom they supervise.

The same unfavorable relationship obtains when salaries of these Federal supervisory employees are compared with salaries of private-industry employees who have comparable levels of responsibility.

RISE IN COST OF LIVING OUTSTRIPS FEDERAL PAY ADJUSTMENTS

The continued and accelerated upward spiral in the cost of living is a major factor in the consideration of the salary adjustments provided by the reported bill. In January 1955, shortly before the effective date of the 1955 classified pay raise, the cost-of-living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 114.3. This represented an increase of 3.4 points, or 3.07 percent, over the cost-of-living index when the last previous classified pay raise was made effective on July 1, 1951. Since January 1955 the cost-of-living index has risen 5 percent—or over 1½ times as much in the 28 months ending in June 1957 as it rose in the preceding 42 months.

Worse still, the rate of increase is rising, not falling. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported that the cost-of-living index rose 6 points, or one-half percent, from May to June 1957. This is one of the sharpest rises reported for a long time. From every indication, therefore, the cost of living will continue to rise in the foreseeable future. In the light of such conditions, an immediate and substantial pay adjustment for Federal classified employees is imperative. They are finding it more and more difficult, with their incomes lagging so far behind the increase in the cost of living, to make ends meet and to purchase the commodities they must have to maintain themselves and their families in a reasonable standard of living. This situation is bound to have a damaging effect on the employees' morale and, consequently, on the effectiveness of the performance of their duties for the Government.

EMPLOYEE TURNOVER, DUE TO INADEQUATE PAY, DAMAGES GOVERNMENT

Witnesses representing the Federal employees were unanimous in their testimony with respect to the need for immediate and substantial classified pay increases, not only in fairness to the employees so that they could regain lost ground in our expanding economy but, also, in the interest of the Government itself. Inadequate compensation was given as the primary reason for the high turnover of Federal employees—particularly in the scientific, engineering, and technical fields of Government activity which are essential to the maintenance of a strong national defense. Turnover rates of 25 percent a year and higher were cited, with instance after instance of trained and highly capable employees leaving Federal employment to accept higher paid positions in private industry.

The cost of recruiting and training new employees and bringing them up, through the necessary period of service, to the standard of production of those they replace is a tremendous item of expense which well could outweigh a large part of the direct payroll cost of the 11-percent salary increase provided by the reported bill. The Hoover Commission found that it costs \$3,000 merely to recruit and train

a new Federal employee up to a reasonable standard. This is aside from the undoubted delays and impediments to progress in carrying out essential Federal programs which result from high employee turnover. Improved morale, which would result from adequate pay scales, likewise would be of major benefit to the Government.

ADMINISTRATION OPPOSITION BASED SOLELY ON FISCAL POLICY

The only opponents to salary increases for classified employees were administration spokesmen—members of the Civil Service Commission and representatives of the Bureau of the Budget—who based their opposition primarily on the fiscal and budgetary implications of the legislation and the alleged inflationary effect they thought it would have.

It was apparent from their testimony that their answer, and the position taken by the administration on this legislation, was predetermined upon the basis of one single factor, that is, the effect on the budget. They then worked backward from this predetermined answer to gather material to rationalize it. This approach in respect to their adverse recommendations is exemplified by failure to take the trouble—at least so far as could be determined from their testimony—to ascertain or consider the increase that has taken place in the cost of living and the effect of the increase on Federal employees. The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, who also serves as Personnel Adviser to the President, made this statement:

Frankly, I have not studied those figures [cost-of-living index]. I understand that the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows something like a 3.8 or 4 percent increase in the cost of living since the last pay bill.

I have not gone into those figures. I understand your committee has.

The understanding of the rise in the cost-of-living index so stated missed the target by a wide margin. The cost-of-living index has risen 5 percent, or 25 percent more than the top figure indicated in this testimony.

The view was expressed that the Federal budget would not be able to stand the cost of these salary increases for Federal employees. Yet the Director of the Bureau of the Budget testified that the budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, will show a surplus of between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion. It was admitted, also, that another group of Federal employees nearly as large in number—the wage-board employees discussed above—have received a number of wage increases and will continue to receive such increases under their pay system. The compensation of both of these groups of Federal employees comes out of the Federal budget. No reason is perceived to distinguish between them to a point of discrimination against one group, the classified employees, simply because their rates of compensation are controlled and set by the Congress, whereas the wages of the other group are fixed (more realistically) in accordance with current rates in private industry.

CLASSIFICATION OF POSITIONS NOT A PAY RAISE

The testimony of administration representatives indicated that employees paid under the Classification Act schedules have received

salary increases as a result of reclassification actions. This committee is concerned about such an approach to the salary problem. One of the basic principles of the Classification Act is that there shall be equal pay for equal work. Readjustments in the classification and pay of individuals based on other than this principle are wrong. To look upon an adjustment in the grade structure from such a point of view would create a situation whereby heads of departments and agencies and their supervisors could use the classification system as a tool for reward or punishment for those they favor or dislike.

NEED FOR PAY RAISES ACKNOWLEDGED BY OPPONENTS

The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission acknowledged that salary increases are needed for Federal employees, saying:

But I do not argue with the point that these people, hundreds of thousands of them on the Government payroll, undoubtedly need more money.

But he then recommended that the increases be denied, based solely upon fiscal considerations, in these words:

But I too, in my own mind, again as a part of the management of Government, I have to balance the desirability of improving their individual situations against the necessity of maintaining a sound fiscal setup in Government. And I just have to, in my own thinking, select the latter point of view.

The committee emphasizes its concurrence in the necessity of maintaining a strong fiscal policy for the Federal Government. But in the judgement of the majority of the committee it does not necessarily follow that the classified Federal employee should be made the "whipping boy" to bear more than his fair share of the necessary economies simply because he represents the only group of workers whose rates of compensation are completely controlled by Congress while the salaries and wages of all other workers, including some 800,000 Federal wage-board employees, are not so controlled. Fairness to employees certainly is consistent with the general policies of our Government, including budgetary and fiscal matters.

INFLATION NOT TO BE LINKED WITH FEDERAL PAY INCREASES

Nor does the oft-repeated charge that a Federal classified pay raise will, in some remote way, contribute to inflation justify denial of the salary adjustment provided by the reported bill. This has been brought up in an obvious effort to buttress opposition arguments that are far outweighed by the demonstrated need and justification for such salary adjustments. The cost of this legislation is a little over two-thirds of 1 percent of our \$71.8 billion budget—a minute portion. If we can afford to spend billions of dollars to aid the peoples of other nations, we certainly can afford the comparatively small cost of deserved recognition of our own Federal employees in the form of adequate pay adjustments.

The President has stated, in a letter to the chairman of the committee, that he opposes Federal employee salary increases because of

their inflationary effect and that he cannot recommend legislation to increase such salaries, in these words:

In view of the tax, budgetary and economic implications, and in view of my several appeals this year to private citizens to observe restraint in everything that could add to the inflationary pressures on our economy, I cannot at this time, in keeping with the national interest, recommend enactment of legislation for pay increases for postal workers which, as you point out, would lead to a pay increase throughout the Federal Government.

The fact is that the President's appeals to private citizens largely have fallen on deaf ears. This letter had hardly been written when the largest steel company in the world announced a steel price increase of \$6 a ton. Other steel companies undoubtedly will take similar action. If past experience is a precedent, other segments of private industry will follow the example. Since steel is the most important basic commodity in our American economy, the steel price increase is bound to result in a further and early upward spiral of prices throughout the economy.

It is unwise and unfair to expect one small segment of our economy, represented by a "captive group"—so far as concerns salary rates—of employees, to hold the line by foregoing justified salary increases in the face of complete failure of the administration's efforts to restrain major price increases, as well as wage increases, that enter into the swollen cost of everything such employees must purchase.

PROVISION IN BILL FOR ABSORPTION OF COST WITHIN EXISTING APPROPRIATION

It is pointed out, also, that the committee, in the reported bill, has enjoined the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to take affirmative action to provide for the absorption, by the respective departments and agencies, of the cost of this legislation within the limits of existing appropriations. This provision does not require the separation of any employee through reduction in force or other personnel action. The reduction is intended to be accomplished by attrition; that is, by not filling unnecessary positions when they become vacant, and similar means. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has stated publicly that he believes the Federal Government could get along with 10 percent fewer employees. But nothing has been done about it. The provisions of section 6 of the reported bill will materially assist the Bureau of the Budget in bringing about an appropriate reduction in the number of employees, where this can be done without harm to essential programs, so that those employees remaining on the payroll may be paid adequate salaries, as provided by the bill, at minimum cost to the Government. If, as suggested by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the payroll can be reduced by 10 percent in this manner, there will in fact be no increased cost as a result of enactment of the reported bill.

TAXES PAID BY EMPLOYEES WILL REDUCE COST

In further reference to the budgetary situation, the adverse position taken by the administration completely overlooks the fact that 20

percent of the \$500 million cost of this legislation will come back to the Federal Treasury in the form of taxes paid by the Federal employees. The net reduction in the cost of the legislation, through taxes paid by the employees will be \$100 million a year.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In summary, adverse testimony presented by the administration appeared at times to be almost perfunctory and in the opinion of the committee is, upon full evaluation, based upon very incomplete study of the facts, inadequate consideration of the dictates of sound personnel management and fair employee treatment, and an overruling desire to improve the administration's budget and fiscal situation even at the expense of scraping the bottom of the barrel and whittling away the proper requests of its employees for adequate compensation.

On the other hand, the witnesses who appeared before the committee on behalf of salary adjustments for Federal employees evidenced that their presentations were based upon comprehensive study, factual information readily available through Government sources, current economic facts which are of record, and appropriate consideration of the interests of the Federal Government and the American people as well as those of Federal employees.

The committee, having considered the various salary proposals before it and weighed the evidence and testimony submitted at the hearings, concluded by a substantial majority that an 11-percent increase in the salaries of classified Federal employees is completely justified. The committee and the Congress traditionally have treated these classified employees on substantially the same basis as they have considered postal employees. The 11-percent increase is deemed appropriate in accordance with this traditional policy. It is to be noted, in this connection, that over 70 percent of the employees in the postal field service are in level 4 of the Postal Field Service Schedule and would receive approximately the same pay raise if the postal-pay legislation, recently approved by the House, provided for a percentage increase in lieu of the \$546 across-the-board increase actually provided for therein.

EXPLANATION OF THE REPORTED BILL BY SECTIONS

SHORT TITLE

The first section of the reported bill provides that the act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1957."

CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES; SALARY SCHEDULE

Section 2 (a) of the reported bill provides increases in the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees who are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. A comparative schedule, showing the existing rates of basic compensation and the rates of basic compensation under the reported bill, appears in the statement preceding this explanation.

Each existing rate of basic compensation in grades GS-1 through the second step of GS-13 is increased by 11 percent and the resulting

figure rounded off to the nearest dollar, with such further adjustment as is required to provide equal step increments for each step in each grade. Each step in each grade, beginning with the third step in grade GS-13 through grade GS-17, is increased by a percentage representing the maximum proportion of 11 percent that can be applied to such step in accordance with the limitations on the amount of the increase and the amount of the salary for any position as contained in section 5 of the reported bill. The increases in the steps in these latter grades, therefore, represent gradually diminishing percentages to comply with such limitations. There is no increase in the existing maximum salary rate for grade GS-18, which is \$16,000, in accordance with the limitations contained in section 5.

FORMULA FOR ADJUSTMENT OF SALARIES

Section 2 (b) sets forth certain rules for determining the initial adjustment of the rates of compensation of the officers and employees who are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to the new rates of compensation for the positions of such officers and employees provided in subsection (a) of section 2.

Paragraph (1) of subsection (b) provides that the basic compensation of an employee who, immediately prior to the effective date of the increases provided for by the bill, is receiving basic compensation at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be adjusted to the rate of basic compensation for the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate provided for by the reported bill.

Paragraph (2) provides that the compensation of an officer or employee who, immediately prior to the effective date of the increases provided for by the bill, is receiving basic compensation at a rate which falls between 2 scheduled or 2 longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be adjusted to the higher of the 2 corresponding rates of basic compensation provided for by the reported bill for such grade.

Paragraph (3) provides that the basic compensation of an officer or employee—other than one subject to paragraph (4)—who, immediately before the effective date of the increases provided for by the bill, is receiving basic compensation in excess of the maximum longevity rate for his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate for his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, shall be adjusted to a rate equal to the rate he is receiving immediately prior to the effective date of the bill plus an additional amount equal to the amount of the increase provided for by section 2 (a) in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade. The rate of compensation as so established will continue until the employee receiving it either leaves the position involved or becomes entitled to a higher rate of basic compensation by operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. Any subsequent appointee to such position will receive compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

Paragraph (4) provides for an increase, equal to the increase provided for by subsection (a) of section 2 of the reported bill, for any employee who is receiving, immediately prior to the effective date of the reported bill, an aggregate rate of compensation within the purview of section 208 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act Amendments of

1954 (Public Law 763, 83d Cong.). This increased compensation will terminate when the officer or employee leaves the position to which such aggregate rate of compensation applies or is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any other provision of law.

It is to be noted that the effect of the foregoing paragraphs is similar to the effect of paragraphs numbered (1) through (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (Public Law 94, 84th Cong.).

JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES; SALARY INCREASES

Section 3 (a) of the reported bill provides for increases in the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in and under the judicial branch of the Government in amounts equal to the increases provided for by section 2 of the bill in corresponding rates of compensation for officers and employees who are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. The officers and employees covered by section 3 (a) are as follows:

(1) Clerical, stenographic, and other assistants of referees in bankruptcy whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts under paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102 (a) (2));

(2) Probation officers and clerical help whose salaries are fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts under section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code;

(3) Employees of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts whose respective rates of compensation are fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts under the third sentence of section 603 of title 28 of the United States Code;

(4) Clerks of court, deputies, librarians, criers, messengers, law clerks, secretaries, stenographers, clerical assistants, and other employees of the courts whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Conference of the United States, under authority of section 604 (a) (5) of title 28 of the United States Code;

(5) The marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States whose compensation is fixed by such Court under section 672 of title 28 of the United States Code and necessary assistants and other employees to attend such Court whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by the marshal under such section;

(6) The reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States whose compensation is fixed by such Court under section 673 of title 28 of the United States Code and professional and clerical assistants and other employees whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by such reporter, with the approval of such Court or the Chief Justice of the United States, under such section;

(7) The librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States whose salary is fixed by such Court under section 674 of title 28 of the United States Code and assistants to the librarian whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by such librarian, with

the approval of the Chief Justice of the United States, under such section; and

(8) Law clerks and secretaries to the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States whose respective salaries are fixed by such Court under section 675 of title 28 of the United States Code.

Subsections (b) and (c) of section 3 provide comparable increases in the compensation of (1) law clerks and secretaries of Federal circuit and district judges, and (2) court reporters of the district courts of the United States, the District Court for the Territory of Alaska, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, the District Court of Guam, and the District Court of the Virgin Islands.

The salary increases provided for by section 3 are subject to the limitations contained in section 5 of the reported bill with respect to the maximum amount of any salary increase, the maximum amount to which any salary will be increased, and existing salaries in amounts that will not be increased.

LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES; SALARY INCREASES

Section 4 of the bill provides generally for 11-percent increases in the aggregate rates of compensation of officers and employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government.

Subsection (a) of section 4 provides for such increases in the compensation of officers and employees in or under the legislative branch whose rates of compensation were increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. This includes, in general, each such officer or employee whose aggregate rate of compensation comprises a rate of basic compensation fixed in accordance with law or resolution plus additional compensation provided by the several salary increase acts or resolutions that have been enacted during and since 1946.

Section 4 (b) provides for increases in the compensation of those officers and employees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate who are specifically designated therein.

Section 4 (c) provides for increases in the compensation of certain employees in the legislative branch whose compensation (A) is not increased by any other provision of the bill and (B) is fixed at a gross aggregate rate per annum.

Section 4 (d) excludes employees of the folding rooms of the House of Representatives and of the Senate from the provisions of subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, but provides for an 11-percent increase in the limitations contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958, making appropriations for payment of their compensation during such fiscal year.

Section 4 (e) of the reported bill provides that the official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate, and their employees, shall be considered as officers and employees within the meaning of subsection (a) of this section.

Section 4 (f) provides that additional compensation provided for by section 4 of the reported bill and other provisions of law referred to therein shall be considered a part of basic compensation for civil service retirement purposes.

All of the increases in compensation provided for by section 4 are subject to the monetary limitations contained in section 5 of the bill.

LIMITATIONS; AMOUNT OF INCREASE AND MAXIMUM SALARY

Section 5 of the reported bill provides that (1) no existing compensation or salary rate of \$16,000 or over shall be increased, (2) no existing compensation or salary rate shall be increased to an amount in excess of \$16,000, and (3) no existing compensation or salary rate shall be increased by an amount in excess of \$1,000, by reason of approval of this bill.

PROVISION FOR COST TO BE ABSORBED WITHIN EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

Section 6 of the reported bill requires the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to provide by regulation for the absorption, by the respective departments and agencies in the executive branch, of the cost of the increases in compensation provided for in the bill within the limits of existing appropriations for the fiscal year in which the bill is approved. It is to be noted that this requirement applies exclusively to departments and agencies which actually are in, and are part of, the executive branch.

Subsection (b) of section 6 stipulates that this section shall not be considered to require the separation of any individual by reduction in force or other personnel action or the placing of any individual in a leave-without-pay status.

Subsection (c) of section 6 provides that such section shall not apply to the postal field service and to such other departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with the approval of the President, may designate.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 7 provides that the date upon which the provisions of the bill are to take effect is the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after September 1, 1957.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTIONS 603 (b) AND 802 (b) OF THE CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

SEC. 603. (a) * * *

(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade		Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2,690	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200	
GS-2-----	2,960	3,045	3,130	3,215	3,300	3,385	3,470	
GS-3-----	3,175	3,260	3,345	3,430	3,515	3,600	3,685	
GS-4-----	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925	
GS-5-----	3,670	3,805	3,940	4,075	4,210	4,345	4,480	
GS-6-----	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890	
GS-7-----	4,525	4,660	4,795	4,930	5,065	5,200	5,335	
GS-8-----	4,970	5,105	5,240	5,375	5,510	5,645	5,780	
GS-9-----	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250	
GS-10-----	5,915	6,050	6,185	6,320	6,455	6,590	6,725	
GS-11-----	6,390	6,605	6,820	7,035	7,250	7,465		
GS-12-----	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645		
GS-13-----	8,990	9,205	9,420	9,635	9,850	10,065		
GS-14-----	10,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395		
GS-15-----	11,610	11,880	12,150	12,420	12,690			
GS-16-----	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760			
GS-17-----	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620	14,835			
GS-18-----	16,000							

Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1	\$2,986.55	\$3,092.375	\$3,198.20	\$3,304.025	\$3,409.85	\$3,515.675	\$3,621.50
GS-2	3,322.70	3,428.525	3,534.35	3,640.175	3,746.00	3,851.825	3,957.65
GS-3	3,590.375	3,696.20	3,802.025	3,907.85	4,013.675	4,119.50	4,225.325
GS-4	3,889.175	3,995.00	4,100.825	4,206.65	4,312.475	4,418.30	4,524.125
GS-5	4,206.65	4,374.725	4,542.80	4,710.875	4,878.95	5,047.025	5,215.10
GS-6	4,717.10	4,885.175	5,053.25	5,221.325	5,389.40	5,557.475	5,725.55
GS-7	5,271.125	5,439.20	5,607.275	5,775.35	5,943.425	6,111.50	6,279.575
GS-8	5,825.15	5,993.225	6,161.30	6,329.375	6,497.45	6,665.525	6,833.60
GS-9	6,410.50	6,578.575	6,746.65	6,914.725	7,082.80	7,250.875	7,418.75
GS-10	7,001.675	7,169.75	7,337.825	7,505.90	7,673.975	7,842.05	8,010.125
GS-11	7,593.05	7,860.725	8,128.40	8,396.075	8,663.75	8,931.425	
GS-12	9,062.15	9,329.825	9,597.50	9,865.175	10,132.85	10,400.525	
GS-13	10,830.05	11,097.725	11,365.40	11,633.075	11,900.75	12,170.05	
GS-14	12,493.90	12,766.95	13,040.00	13,313.05	13,586.10	13,859.15	
GS-15	14,132.20	14,475.10	14,818.00	15,160.90	15,503.80		
GS-16	15,770.50	16,043.55	16,316.60	16,589.65	16,862.70		
GS-17	17,135.75	17,408.80	17,681.85	17,954.90	18,227.95		
GS-18	19,707.50						

SEC. 802. (a) * * *

[(b) Any officer or employee who is promoted or transferred to a position in a higher grade shall receive basic compensation at the lowest rate of such higher grade which exceeds his existing rate of basic compensation by not less than one step-increase of the grade from which he is promoted or transferred. If, in the case of any officer or employee so promoted or transferred who is receiving (1) one or more longevity step-increases under section 703, or (2) basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum scheduled rate for his grade under section 604, section 1105 (b), or any other provision of law, there is no rate in such higher grade which is at least one step-increase above his existing rate of basic compensation, he shall receive (A) the maximum scheduled rate of such higher grade, or (B) his existing rate of basic compensation, if such existing rate is the higher.]

(b) Any officer or employee who is promoted or transferred to a position in a higher grade shall receive basic compensation at the lowest rate of such higher grade which exceeds his existing rate by not less than the amount of difference between the minimum rate of the grade from which he is promoted or transferred and the minimum rate of the grade to which he is promoted or transferred. If there is no rate in such higher grade which exceeds his existing rate of basic compensation by the amount of such differences, such employee shall receive (A) the maximum scheduled rate of the grade to which he is promoted or transferred, or (B) his existing rate of basic compensation, whichever is higher.

MINORITY VIEWS OF TOM MURRAY, CHAIRMAN OF THE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PROHIBITIVE COST OF PROPOSED PAY RAISES

I am strongly opposed to this legislation, which will increase the cost of operating the Federal Government by \$532,000,000 a year. This increase, coupled with the bill already voted by the House of Representatives to raise postal employees' salaries by \$317,000,000 annually, means that these 2 pieces of legislation alone would raise cost of Government by \$850,000,000 annually.

PUBLIC PAYROLL WOULD REACH NEW PEACETIME HIGH

These salary increases for classified and postal employees would raise the Federal civilian payroll to a record peacetime high of \$12,-\$15,000,000 a year—more than \$1,068,000,000 a month. This represents over 16 percent of the total Federal budget—a highly disproportionate figure, in the light of the scope and critical importance of the materials, articles, and services that must be procured to maintain a strong national defense and to carry out our commitments as the leaders of the free world as well as other essential public programs.

CHAIN REACTION IN PAY RAISES WOULD FOLLOW

Nor is this by any means the end. Traditionally, pay raises for these Federal civilian employees have set off a chain reaction of increases in the pay of personnel whose compensation is in the jurisdiction of committees other than the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. They are bound to be followed by increases for military personnel, State Department Foreign Service personnel, and medical service employees of the Veterans' Administration. Comparable increases for the 2,800,000 military personnel, the uniformed personnel of the United States Coast Guard, the Public Health Service, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey; the 12,451 Foreign Service personnel (including International Cooperation Agency and United States Information Agency); and the 23,855 medical service personnel of the Veterans' Administration would cost an additional \$1,100,000,000.

The end result of this chain reaction well could be a total increase of nearly \$2,000,000,000 a year in the Federal payroll, for which the bill is footed by the American taxpayer. Total Government payments to military and civilian personnel with such an increase would be \$24,473,900,000, or 34 percent of the national budget.

IMPACT ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

I have said repeatedly that I am opposed to any general salary increase legislation at this time because of my deep and serious concern at the impact of such increases on the precarious balance of our national economy.

If this bill becomes law, it will add fuel to the fire which is causing the long and continuous spiral of rising prices and wages. There are those who maintain that the 11 percent raise proposed in this bill is justified by the rising cost of living. The facts prove that this is not

so. I feel that the action taken by the committee in reporting this bill was based on sentiment and not on reasoning. There must be action somewhere to stop the headlong rush toward disastrous inflation. The holding of the line by the Federal Government can well be that action. We cannot ignore our responsibility in this matter with an attitude of "Let private industry take the first step."

My concern is based on the facts of our present economic situation, upon which there is unanimous agreement by authorities on the subject. These facts are readily available to anyone who will take the trouble to look at the record.

INFLATION THE GRAVEST PROBLEM FACING AMERICA TODAY

The very real and grave danger of the present inflationary trend is emphasized in the report of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress, released for publication June 27, 1957. This report points up the delicate balance of our economy and emphasizes the necessity of restraint in reaching decisions on public policy, such as the granting of general increases in compensation of Federal personnel. The report contains the following very timely statement bearing directly on the aggravating effect of such increases in the present strong inflationary period:

Inflation is a grave economic problem facing the American economy today. Failure to deal with it forthrightly will result in increasing hardships for millions of Americans. It will impose the costs of economic instability on future generations by making achievement of steady economic progress increasingly difficult.

Public policies must face up squarely to the problem of inflation. Restraining inflation never has been and never will be an easy job. It requires making hard decisions in public policies to contend with problems which may become increasingly complex.

* * * * *

Barring an economic downturn, which seems unlikely at this time, tax reductions or easing monetary restraints in fiscal year 1958 should be based on realization of substantial, e. g., \$3 billion to \$5 billion, reductions in Federal expenditures during the year, if renewed acceleration of widespread price increases is to be avoided.

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, an acknowledged authority on fiscal and economic matters who bears a large share of the responsibility for establishing and maintaining a sound fiscal policy for the Federal Government, in his testimony before the committee on the postal pay legislation said:

The financial program of the administration for fiscal year 1958 does not include pay increases. Enactment of the legislation which we are here discussing would require an increase in the tax burden or, as an alternative, the very real possibility that the budget for fiscal 1958 would not be in balance.

* * * * *

One of the important ways in which our Federal Government promotes price stability and sound long-term growth and prosperity for our Nation is through balanced Federal budgets, and substantial pay increases now would not only destroy the chance for a balanced budget but would be inflationary and a step toward higher costs of living for everyone.

The Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Robert E. Merriam, testifying before the committee in opposition to this legislation, strongly supported these views on the danger of inflation and the impact of general Federal pay legislation not only on the Federal budget but on the national economy.

EXPERT ADVICE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

It would be a serious mistake, with far-reaching consequences, lightly to brush aside this sound counsel from constituted and recognized authorities. We should face the facts and measure up to our responsibility to the entire Nation. We should not let judgment be swayed by sentiment—or by hasty action generated by pressure groups—in favor of legislation, such as these salary increases, that is contrary to the national interest.

These are not merely dire forebodings of danger, as proponents of this legislation would have us believe. They are the hard, cold facts of economic life, presented by competent authorities. The Nation cannot afford a major increase in governmental expenditures at this time without the very real probability of a disruptive effect on our economy.

FEDERAL BUDGET CLOSELY TIED TO NATIONAL ECONOMY

General increases in the compensation of Federal personnel would swell the Federal budget—already at a record peacetime high of \$71.8 billion—by almost 2 billions of dollars. Such an increase would wipe out any surplus for the present fiscal year and throw the Government back into deficit spending to meet its obligations. The status of the Federal budget always has had, and always will have, a direct effect on the national economy. Throughout history a balanced Federal budget has been the most important single factor in a prosperous economy. Periods of budget deficits and deficit spending have had an opposite, depressing effect on the economy. It is wishful thinking to believe that the Congress, with these facts before it, can safely approve the tremendous expenditures required under general pay legislation without far-reaching consequences when the economy already is in such precarious balance. The long and continuous upward spiral of prices and wages has reached the point where any further major inflationary influence, such as dumping billions of dollars more into the economy each year through pay raises for Federal personnel, could be the straw that tips the scales and destroys the present balance. We could, in effect, be pricing ourselves out of the market. A leveling or decline in volume of sales and in employment is one of the first results when the upward spiral of prices and wages reaches the breaking point.

ECONOMIES ALREADY REALIZED WILL BE LOST

This Congress has, since the first of the year, exerted every effort to reduce the record peacetime budget and at the same time maintain essential Government programs. It has spent many days in deliberation and debate, with respect to the authorization of expenditures through the budget and appropriation process, but has been able to reduce the \$71.8 billion budget by only a relatively small amount. This long and trying endeavor, and the results thus far achieved, would be completely wasted by the approval of general pay increase legislation. The enactment of H. R. 2462, as reported by the committee, together with pay raises already approved for postal workers and the increases for other civilian and for military personnel that undoubtedly would follow, will require supplemental appropriations nearly equaling the reductions in the budget already made by the Congress. Such legislation would completely upset the action of the Congress in its efforts to bring about economies in Government.

H. R. 2462 REQUIRES IMMEDIATE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

This Congress started out as one determined to establish a record for economy. If the legislation already approved ever becomes law, it will turn out to be one of the biggest spending Congresses in peacetime history. Action on salary increases for civilian and military personnel of the Government will increase the total budget by better than \$2,500,000,000. This bill alone will call for supplemental appropriations in an amount of more than \$500,000,000.

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED

Proper recognition of executive responsibility and the place of Federal employees in relation thereto has been completely ignored thus far in the consideration of Federal pay legislation by this Congress. In my judgment, there should be a meeting of the minds between the legislative and the executive branches on the question of compensation of personnel in the executive departments and agencies. Congress should not deliberately take action diametrically opposed to the strong and considered recommendations of constituted authorities in the executive branch. The President, his Cabinet, and other officers and officials in the executive branch are charged with the responsibility of operating the Government. They are responsible for the performance of duties by the personnel engaged in carrying out the many and varied Federal programs—both civilian and military. They have firsthand knowledge of the problems involved and the requirements of the Government. The public looks to them not only for the conduct of these programs but for the framing of broad policies which will carry out the programs in the general public interest.

It should be noted, also, that we are being asked to act on this legislation in the face of the appointment of a Presidential salary commission which is engaged in a comprehensive study of the compensation structure for Federal personnel. The commission is expected to come up with a complete program for the payment of such compensation which will be in the interest of the Government. It is imperative that we have the final results of this study to determine the

proper bases for any changes in compensation, rather than take hasty action at this time to enact piecemeal salary legislation.

It would be unwise and costly to flout and ignore the urgent advice of the Chief Executive and his responsible officers who are charged with operation of the vast enterprise which our Government is today. This would represent an unwarranted interference with executive activities and, in my opinion, an unwarranted extension of the privilege and responsibility of the Congress to establish legislative policies for the conduct of such activities.

REPORTED BILL INVADES OTHER JURISDICTION

This bill deals with matters affecting committees other than the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, which reported the bill, as well as the judicial branch of the Government. This has been done without even consulting the others concerned or allowing them the courtesy of exploratory questions and advice as to their views. There was no testimony whatever with respect to the legislative and judicial employees covered by the reported bill. The motion to include them was made in the committee without any study. As a matter of fact, they were added in the nature of an afterthought, and opinion was expressed that they should be treated separately.

It is embarrassing to me, as chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, to have the committee act in this manner. The bill, as it stands, has been made a catchall for employees not clearly in the committee jurisdiction. I believe it to be contrary to the principles of committee action and inconsistent with the tradition of scrupulous observance of the authority and the interests of the other committees concerned and of the judicial branch.

While in the past Federal classified pay legislation several times has included legislative and judicial employees, this does not alter the basic principle. The situation has changed so that it is ill advised to meddle with legislative and judicial salaries in this bill. The committee did not have an opportunity to obtain the views of the judiciary or of the Committee on the Judiciary, although obviously they are directly concerned and their advice would have been valuable. I dare say the members supporting this bill in committee do not have any idea of the legislative employees' salary structure they are changing in this bill. Yet the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 clearly spells out that the compensation of legislative employees is in the jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration.

Since the last classified pay raise was granted by Public Law 94, 84th Congress, salary adjustments for 112 individual officers and employees of the House of Representatives alone have been provided by 7 separate bills and resolutions which did not come before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Others have been handled in a similar manner for the Senate. The trend properly is toward the establishment of the compensation of legislative employees by constituted authority other than the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. I believe that this matter clearly should be left to the committees having jurisdiction. Certainly, the compensation of neither legislative nor judicial employees should be adjusted upward so sharply without the advice and concurrence of the proper committees and of the judicial branch of the Government.

COMMITTEE SHARPLY DIVIDED

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee itself was sharply divided as to what the terms of this classified salary bill should be. The key vote for the 11-percent increase contained in the bill was 14 to 10, and the final vote to report the bill was 17 to 7. This disparity of views is evidence that even within the committee there is strong difference of opinion and a lack of confidence in the propriety of this legislation.

CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES' SALARY INCREASES HAVE KEPT PACE WITH
INCREASED COST OF LIVING

Employees paid under Classification Act schedules have had the following salary increases beginning with July 1, 1945:

(1) July 1, 1945, 20 percent on the first \$1,200, 10 percent on the next \$3,400, and 5 percent on the remainder, with a \$10,000 ceiling (average increase, 15.9 percent);

(2) July 1, 1946, 14 percent with \$250 minimum, subject to \$10,000 ceiling (average increase, 14.2 percent);

(3) June 30, 1948, \$330 across the board increase (average increase, 11 percent);

(4) October 28, 1949, increases averaging \$140 annually, overall percentage increase 4 percent, with 3 supergrades (maximum \$14,000) created;

(5) First pay period beginning after June 30, 1951, 10 percent across the board, with \$300 minimum and \$800 maximum; average increase, 10 percent; and

(6) First pay period after February 28, 1955, 7.5 percent increase for each classified employee.

In the light of this record, there is no justification whatsoever for giving an increase in the amount of 11 percent. These increases in salaries kept pace with the increased cost of living during the same period. The 11 percent increase provided for by the reported bill is more than twice the 5 percent rise in cost of living since the last salary increase for Federal employees was approved 2 years ago. In addition, retirement benefits for Federal employees have been increased by some 25 percent within the past year.

SALARY INCREASES THROUGH CLASSIFICATION ACTIONS

There is an additional factor with respect to classified Federal employees that has been somewhat overlooked, that is, there has been a marked upgrading in the positions of these employees. The Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in opposing any general pay increases, testified that the average salary of Federal employees paid under the Classification Act schedule was \$4,140 in 1953, and is now \$4,744 per annum—an increase of 14.6 percent. He said:

The average or mean salary of personnel of the Classification Act in June of 1953 was \$4,140. The average or mean salary in June 1956 was \$4,744, or an increase of 14.6 percent. Obviously about half of that represents the pay increase. The other half, in my opinion, after being, frankly, some-

what surprised at these figures when we derived them, the other half of that increase represents, primarily, almost a form of built-in accommodation to some of the problems you have been talking about.

I think it results from the fact that there has been upgrading, reclassification * * *. Then it perhaps represents the fact that there has been another kind of increase which I do not think has been taken into account. I do not know whether it is directly germane to your consideration, but I thought it ought to be called to your attention. Namely, this increase in average salary which has come about through the processes of regrading and reclassification, whatever it may be.

Seven and one-half percent of this increase in average salary is attributable to the pay raise granted by Public Law 94, 84th Congress. In other words, the percentage of increase in the salaries paid to Federal employees as a result of upgrading is greater than the percentage increase in the cost of living during that period.

PROVISION FOR ABSORPTION OF COSTS IS ILLUSORY

While this legislation enjoins the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to take such action as he believes to be practicable in reducing the number of employees on the Federal payroll, it is not mandatory. Experience in the past has shown that such pious hopes of the Congress have gone unheeded. For that reason it is clear that the increase in the payroll cost of \$532,000,000 a year will be reduced little, if any, by a reduction in the total number of employees on the payroll.

H. R. 2462 SHOULD BE RECOMMITTED

While it has always been my position that we should treat all Federal employees fairly and on the same basis, I believe that this legislation should be recommitted to our committee and no action taken until the final disposition of the bill providing increases in the salaries of postal employees, recently passed by the House, can be determined.

TOM MURRAY, *Chairman.*



Union Calendar No. 338

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2462

[Report No. 929]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 10, 1957

Mr. LESINSKI introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JULY 30, 1957

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That each of the existing rates of basic compensation pro-
4 vided in section 603 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949,
5 as amended (65 Stat. 612; 54 S. C. 1113 (b); and 69
6 Stat. 472), is hereby increased by 10 per centum of that
7 part which is not in excess of \$2,500 per annum, plus 24½
8 per centum of that part thereof which is in excess of \$2,500

1 per annum, but not in excess of \$10,000 per annum, plus
2 27 per centum of that part which is in excess of \$10,000
3 per annum. Such augmented rates shall be considered to
4 be the regular rates of compensation provided by such
5 section.

6 SEC. 2. Section 802 (b) of the Classification Act of
7 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

8 “(b) Any officer or employee who is promoted or
9 transferred to a position in a higher grade shall receive
10 basic compensation at the lowest rate of such higher grade
11 which exceeds his existing rate by not less than the amount
12 of difference between the minimum rate of the grade from
13 which he is promoted or transferred and the minimum rate
14 of the grade to which he is promoted or transferred. If there
15 is no rate in such higher grade which exceeds his existing
16 rate of basic compensation by the amount of such differ-
17 ences, such employee shall receive (A) the maximum
18 scheduled rate of the grade to which he is promoted or
19 transferred, or (B) his existing rate of basic compensation,
20 whichever is higher.”

21 SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect as of the first day of
22 the first pay period which begins after January 1, 1957.

23 That this Act may be cited as the “Federal Employees
24 Salary Increase Act of 1957”.

1 *SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act*
 2 *of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 172; 5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)),*
 3 *is amended to read as follows:*

4 *“(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-*
 5 *ule shall be as follows:*

<i>“Grade</i>	<i>Per annum rates</i>						
<i>GS-1-----</i>	<i>\$2,985</i>	<i>\$3,080</i>	<i>\$3,175</i>	<i>\$3,270</i>	<i>\$3,365</i>	<i>\$3,460</i>	<i>\$3,555</i>
<i>GS-2-----</i>	<i>3,285</i>	<i>3,380</i>	<i>3,475</i>	<i>3,570</i>	<i>3,665</i>	<i>3,760</i>	<i>3,855</i>
<i>GS-3-----</i>	<i>3,525</i>	<i>3,620</i>	<i>3,715</i>	<i>3,810</i>	<i>3,905</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>4,095</i>
<i>GS-4-----</i>	<i>3,790</i>	<i>3,885</i>	<i>3,980</i>	<i>4,075</i>	<i>4,170</i>	<i>4,265</i>	<i>4,360</i>
<i>GS-5-----</i>	<i>4,075</i>	<i>4,225</i>	<i>4,375</i>	<i>4,525</i>	<i>4,675</i>	<i>4,825</i>	<i>4,975</i>
<i>GS-6-----</i>	<i>4,530</i>	<i>4,680</i>	<i>4,830</i>	<i>4,980</i>	<i>5,130</i>	<i>5,280</i>	<i>5,430</i>
<i>GS-7-----</i>	<i>5,020</i>	<i>5,170</i>	<i>5,320</i>	<i>5,470</i>	<i>5,620</i>	<i>5,770</i>	<i>5,920</i>
<i>GS-8-----</i>	<i>5,515</i>	<i>5,665</i>	<i>5,815</i>	<i>5,965</i>	<i>6,115</i>	<i>6,265</i>	<i>6,415</i>
<i>GS-9-----</i>	<i>6,040</i>	<i>6,190</i>	<i>6,340</i>	<i>6,490</i>	<i>6,640</i>	<i>6,790</i>	<i>6,940</i>
<i>GS-10-----</i>	<i>6,565</i>	<i>6,715</i>	<i>6,865</i>	<i>7,015</i>	<i>7,165</i>	<i>7,315</i>	<i>7,465</i>
<i>GS-11-----</i>	<i>7,095</i>	<i>7,335</i>	<i>7,575</i>	<i>7,815</i>	<i>8,055</i>	<i>8,295</i>	<i>-----</i>
<i>GS-12-----</i>	<i>8,405</i>	<i>8,645</i>	<i>8,885</i>	<i>9,125</i>	<i>9,365</i>	<i>9,605</i>	<i>-----</i>
<i>GS-13-----</i>	<i>9,990</i>	<i>10,205</i>	<i>10,420</i>	<i>10,635</i>	<i>10,850</i>	<i>11,065</i>	<i>-----</i>
<i>GS-14-----</i>	<i>11,320</i>	<i>11,535</i>	<i>11,750</i>	<i>11,965</i>	<i>12,180</i>	<i>12,395</i>	<i>-----</i>
<i>GS-15-----</i>	<i>12,610</i>	<i>12,880</i>	<i>13,150</i>	<i>13,420</i>	<i>13,690</i>	<i>-----</i>	<i>-----</i>
<i>GS-16-----</i>	<i>13,900</i>	<i>14,115</i>	<i>14,330</i>	<i>14,545</i>	<i>14,760</i>	<i>-----</i>	<i>-----</i>
<i>GS-17-----</i>	<i>14,975</i>	<i>15,190</i>	<i>15,405</i>	<i>15,620</i>	<i>15,835</i>	<i>-----</i>	<i>-----</i>
<i>GS-18-----</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>-----</i>	<i>-----</i>	<i>-----</i>	<i>-----</i>	<i>-----</i>	<i>-----”</i>

6 *(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and*
 7 *employees to whom this section applies shall be initially*
 8 *adjusted as follows:*

9 *(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-*
 10 *penetration immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-*
 11 *tion at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in*
 12 *the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as*
 13 *amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at*
 14 *the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on*
 15 *and after such date.*

16 *(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-*

1 *compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-*
2 *tion at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates,*
3 *or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in*
4 *the General Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic*
5 *compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rates*
6 *in effect on and after such date.*

7 (3) *If the officer or employee (other than an officer*
8 *or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection),*
9 *immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is*
10 *receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maxi-*
11 *mum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum*
12 *scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for*
13 *his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal*
14 *to the rate which he received immediately prior to such ef-*
15 *fective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount*
16 *of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity*
17 *rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be,*
18 *of his grade until (A) he leaves such position or (B) he*
19 *is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by*
20 *reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949,*
21 *as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant, the*
22 *rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto*
23 *shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended.*

24 (4) *If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the*

1 effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to para-
2 graph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees Salary
3 Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of com-
4 pensation determined under section 208 (b) of the Act of
5 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763, Eighty-
6 third Congress), plus the amount of the increase provided
7 by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act
8 of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation
9 equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggregate rate of com-
10 pensation determined under such section 208 (b) of the Act
11 of September 1, 1954, and (B) the amount of the increase
12 provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary In-
13 crease Act of 1955 and (C) the amount of the increase
14 made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his
15 grade, until (i) he leaves his position or (ii) he is entitled
16 to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason
17 of the operation of this Act or any other provision of law;
18 but, when such position becomes vacant, the aggregate rate
19 of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall
20 be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law.
21 Subject to clauses (i) and (ii) of the immediately preceding
22 sentence of this paragraph, the amount of the increase pro-
23 vided by this section shall be held and considered for the

1 purposes of section 208 (b) of such Act of September 1, 1954,
2 to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compen-
3 sation of such employee.

4 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
5 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Gov-
6 ernment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
7 paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bank-
8 ruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656
9 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third
10 sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections
11 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States
12 Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the in-
13 creases provided by section 2 of this Act in corresponding
14 rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject
15 to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

16 (b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with
17 respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and
18 law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the
19 paragraph designated "Salaries of supporting personnel:"
20 in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 65;
21 Public Law 85-49), or any subsequent appropriation Act,
22 shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the addi-
23 tional basic compensation provided by this Act.

24 (c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States

1 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
2 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and
3 inserting in lieu thereof "\$7,160".

4 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
5 legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compen-
6 sation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees
7 Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at
8 the rate of 11 per centum of the aggregate rate of his rate
9 of basic compensation and the rate of the additional com-
10 pensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of
11 the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, sec-
12 tion 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees
13 Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading "In-
14 creased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supple-
15 mental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Act of October 24,
16 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), section
17 4 (a) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of
18 1955, and any other provision of law.

19 (b) The rates of basic compensation of the Postmaster
20 of the House of Representatives, the Chaplain of the House
21 of Representatives, and the Coordinator of Information of
22 the House of Representatives, and the rates of basic com-
23 pensation of the Secretary for the Majority of the Senate,
24 the Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, the Parliamen-

1 tarian of the Senate, the Chief Clerk of the Senate, and the
2 Chaplain of the Senate, are hereby increased by 11 per
3 centum.

4 (c) Each employee in the legislative branch of the Gov-
5 ernment whose compensation—

6 (1) is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate or
7 the Clerk of the House of Representatives,

8 (2) is not increased by any other provision of this
9 Act, and

10 (3) is fixed at a gross aggregate rate per annum,
11 shall receive additional compensation at the rate of 11 per
12 centum of the rate of his existing gross annual compensation.

13 (d) (1) The provisions of subsections (a) and (c) of
14 this section shall not apply to employees whose compensation
15 is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph
16 designated “Folding documents” under the heading “CON-
17 TINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE” in the Legislative
18 Branch Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subsequent ap-
19 propriation Act, but the limitations contained in such para-
20 graph are hereby increased by 11 per centum.

21 (2) The limitations in the paragraph designated “Fold-
22 ing documents” under the heading “CONTINGENT EXPENSES
23 OF THE HOUSE” in the Legislative Branch Appropriation

1 Act, 1958, or in any subsequent appropriation Act, are
2 hereby increased by 11 per centum.

3 (e) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
4 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
5 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the
6 Government within the meaning of subsection (a) of this
7 section.

8 (f) The additional compensation provided by this sec-
9 tion and the provisions of law referred to in subsection
10 (a) of this section shall be considered a part of basic com-
11 pensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement
12 Act.

13 SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act,
14 (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$16,000 or
15 more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act,
16 (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased by
17 reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$16,000 per
18 annum, and (3) no rate of compensation or salary shall be
19 increased by an amount in excess of \$1,000 by reason of
20 this Act.

21 SEC. 6. (a) The Director of the Bureau of the Budget
22 is authorized and directed to provide by regulation for the
23 absorption from the respective applicable appropriations or

1 *funds available for the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted,*
2 *by the respective departments, agencies, establishments, and*
3 *corporations in the executive branch, to such extent as the*
4 *Director deems practicable, of the costs of the increases in*
5 *basic compensation provided by this Act.*

6 *(b) Nothing contained in subsection (a) of this section*
7 *shall be held or considered to require (1) the separation from*
8 *the service of any individual by reduction in force or other*
9 *personnel action or (2) the placing of any individual in a*
10 *leave-without-pay status.*

11 *(c) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not*
12 *apply to the field service of the Post Office Department and*
13 *to such other departments, agencies, establishments, and cor-*
14 *porations in the executive branch as the Director, with the*
15 *approval of the President, may designate.*

16 *SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the*
17 *first pay period which begins on or after September 1, 1957.*

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2462

[Report No. 929]

A BILL

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LESINSKI

JANUARY 10, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil
Service

JULY 30, 1957

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 6, 1957
For actions of August 5, 1957
85th-1st, No. 139

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HIGHLIGHTS: (See Page 7.)

SENATE

SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1314, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) for one year, to increase the authorization under Title I from \$3 billion to \$4 billion, to authorize \$300 million additional under Title II for famine relief, to permit barter transactions with, and Sec. 416 donations to, Iron Curtain countries, except Russia and Communist China, and to permit up to 25% of foreign currencies received to be loaned for market development work. pp. 12347, 12348-55. See Digest 117 for other provisions of the bill agreed to. This bill will now be sent to the President.

- 2. PEANUTS.** Passed without amendment H.R. 6570, to exempt green peanuts from marketing quotas. p. 12345. This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 3. DAIRY PRODUCTS.** Passed with amendments S. 1696, to provide for furnishing the Coast Guard and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy with surplus dairy products. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Magnuson to extend the bill to the entire Coast Guard instead of to the Coast Guard Academy. pp. 12342-3
- 4. INSECT CONTROL.** Passed as reported S. 1805, to relieve certain persons of expense for khapra beetle eradication. pp. 12343-4

5. GRAIN STANDARDS. Passed as reported S. 2007, to permit charges for grain standards inspection appeals including overtime expenses. pp. 12344-5
6. PERSONNEL. Received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill to provide a uniform pay system for Federal employees engaged in inspection service, to authorize a uniform system of fees and charges for such services; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Insofar as USDA personnel is concerned, the proposal relates only to ARS. p. 12299
Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to facilitate proper classification of supergrade positions; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 12299
Sen. Yarborough urged passage of the postal pay raise bill and urged that the President sign it if passed. pp. 12307-8
At the request of Sen. Barrett, passed over S. 25, to make the effective date of compensation changes of wage board employees retroactive to 30 days after the initial survey began. p. 12310
Passed without amendment S. 1901, to require overtime pay only for irregularly scheduled hours above the regular weekly tour of duty. p. 12323
At the request of Sen. Purtell passed over S. 734, to revise the compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949. p. 12330
7. NEWSPRINT. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. Con. Res. 20, to authorize the FTC to investigate newsprint producers and distributors. p. 12310
8. RECREATION. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 1164, to make the evaluation of recreational benefits part of the planning for any water resources project. p. 12310
9. TRANSPORTATION. At the request of Sen. Barrett, passed over S. 377, to make final certain contracts between the Government and common carriers. p. 12310
10. SAFETY. At the request of Sen. Barrett, passed over S. 931, to reorganize the safety functions of the Government. p. 12310
11. WATER RESOURCES. At the request of Sen. Hruska, passed over S. Con. Res. 28, print a compilation of materials relating to the development of water resources in the Columbia River Basin. p. 12310
Sen. Johnson urged a program to develop an integrated Federal water program for Texas, and inserted letters from the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers pledging their cooperation. pp. 12297-9
12. HOUSING. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over H.R. 4602, to encourage veterans' residential construction in rural areas by raising the maximum limits for direct loans. p. 12310
13. T. V. A. At the request of Sen. Clark passed over S. 1869, to amend the TVA Act to authorize the sale of bonds for expansion of TVA power plants. p. 12311
14. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H.R. 7522, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to extend for two years the lumbering rights of the McCloud Lumber Co. in the Shasta National Forest. p. 12313. This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. RECLAMATION. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 2120, to authorize construction of the Mercedes Division, lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project. p. 12313

the timber without additional expense or delay to the United States.

The Department of the Army, in its report on the bill, states:

The General Box Co. has not been compensated for the damage to its property. * * *. In this situation, the Department of the Army would have no objection to the payment of compensation to the General Box Co. for the loss it has incurred. * * *. The only practicable existing means of payment is via the enactment of private relief legislation by the Congress.

The committee has given careful consideration to all aspects of this claim and agrees with the statement contained in a memorandum presented by the attorney for the claimant that "the Nation at large benefits more than the bordering States under the flood-control program of the entire Mississippi Valley Basin, and particularly the lower portion thereof."

Mr. CHAVEZ. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUIS S. THOMAS AND D. GRACE THOMAS

The bill (S. 565) for the relief of Louis S. Thomas and D. Grace Thomas was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, inasmuch as a similar bill, H. R. 7213, for the relief of Louis S. Thomas and D. Grace Thomas, is now pending in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of H. R. 7213, and that H. R. 7213 be considered in lieu of S. 565, as proposed to be amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none, and the Committee on the Judiciary is discharged from the further consideration of H. R. 7213. Is there objection to the present consideration of H. R. 7213?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7213) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 565 is indefinitely postponed.

JOHN P. SOUVALDZIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1331) for the relief of John P. Souvaldzis which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the requirements of section 15 through 20 of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act with respect to timely filing of notice of injury and claim for compensation are hereby waived in favor of John P. Souvaldzis and his claim for compensation for disability alleged to have resulted from an injury sustained while in the performance of his duties on January 29, 1951, as a civilian employee of the United States at an Army Ordnance Depot at Ankara, Turkey, shall be con-

sidered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act in the same manner as if such notice and claim had been timely filed, if such claim is filed within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAUL GUSTIN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 285) for the relief of Paul Gustin which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments on page 1, line 5, after the word "to", to insert "the legal guardian of"; in line 7, after the word "of", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$26,000"; in line 10, after the word "the", to strike out "right hand" and insert "left hand, part of the left forearm"; on page 2, line 5, after the name "Germany", to insert "on September 14, 1955", and, in line 7, after the word "of", to strike out "10 percent thereof" and insert "\$1,000"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Paul Gustin, the minor child of Technical Sergeant and Mrs. Roger W. Gustin, the sum of \$26,000. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of the claim of the said Paul Gustin against the United States for compensation for permanent personal injuries, including loss of the left hand, part of the left forearm, and four toes of the left foot, pain and suffering, medical expenses, and future loss of earnings sustained as the result of the said Paul Gustin touching live electrical contacts inside an unguarded high voltage transformer building located near family housing quarters on Rhein-Main Air Force Base, Frankfurt, Germany, on September 14, 1955: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of \$1,000 shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VILLAGE OF WAUNETA, NEBR.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 364) for the relief of the village of Wauneta, Nebr., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 1, line 3, after the word "is", to insert "authorized and"; in line 4, after the word "pay", to insert "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated"; in line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "\$82,500" and insert "\$76,750", and, on page 2, line 23, after the word "these", to strike out "costs" and insert "salaries and expenses"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the trustees of

the village of Wauneta, Nebr., the sum of \$76,750 or so much thereof as a board of 3 competent engineers (1 of whom shall be named by the Secretary of the Interior, and 2 by the other 2 jointly or, if they fail to agree, by the chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit) shall determine is necessary to rectify the adverse effects of the demolition by the United States of the Wauneta Light & Power Co. dam on Frenchman Creek on the serviceability of the water supply and storm and sanitary sewer facilities of the village, to compensate said village for any abnormal costs which were occasioned by said demolition and reasonably incurred to maintain such facilities in service from the time of said demolition to the present, and to compensate said village for such like costs as the board finds it may reasonably be expected to incur hereafter during the useful life of the facilities as they existed prior to said demolition or 50 years, whichever is shorter. Said payment shall be made only upon execution by the trustees of a release of the United States from any claim for damages arising from said demolition or from the construction, operation, and maintenance of Enders Dam and Reservoir, which release shall be satisfactory in form and content to the Secretary of the Interior. Each party shall pay the salary and expenses of its member of the board of engineers and one-half the salary and expenses of the third member of said board. Appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, shall be available for the Government's portion of these salaries and expenses. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as an admission by the United States of any liability on its part to the village of Wauneta or to any inhabitant or landowner therein.

SEC. 2. No amount in excess of 10 percent of the amount paid to the village of Wauneta pursuant to this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with its claim, and any such excess payment shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the bill, as amended, would pay the sum of \$76,750, or such part of that amount as is determined by a board of 3 competent engineers to be necessary to indemnify the village for past and future expenditures made in connection with its water supply and storm and sanitary sewer facilities, insofar as those expenditures were caused by the Government's demolition of a dam on Frenchman Creek which it had acquired from the Wauneta Light & Power Co. The bill has been amended so as to make clear that appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for the Government's portion of the salaries and expenses.

The Wauneta, Nebr., Light & Power Co. dam was acquired by the United States in 1949 as a part of its program for constructing Enders Dam and Reservoir, which is a feature of the Missouri River

Basin project authorized by the Congress in the Flood Control Act of 1944 to be constructed, operated, and maintained by the Interior Department under the Federal reclamation laws. The dam stores water for irrigation and for flood control and is located on Frenchman Creek, upstream from the power company dam. The creek flows through the village of Wauneta, and the major portion of the village and business district lie in a flat area south and west of the creek. The Bureau of Reclamation demolished the dam on this creek, causing silt and sand which had accumulated behind the dam to move downstream, which, in turn, resulted in the lowering of the normal water surface of the creek near the business district and the raising of it adjacent to the residential district. All attempts to flush this deposition have failed, with the result that the water supply and storm and sewer facilities of the village have been damaged, and it has been necessary for the village to install additional line and pumping facilities, at considerable cost. On the basis of the latest figures presented to the committee, the bill has been amended from the original amount of \$82,500 to \$76,750 as the maximum amount to be paid the village, which figure is arrived at as follows:

Costs incurred (additional line, pumping facilities, etc.) to June 1955.....	\$10,133
Estimated cost permanent installations (storm and sanitary closures).....	9,175
Estimate of present value of annuity at interest rate of 1½ percent for annual operating costs over 50 years.....	51,800
Additional expense caused by flood in 1956.....	5,642
Total	76,750

The Department of the Interior advises that there is no substantial dispute with respect to the facts giving rise to this claim nor with respect to the reasonableness of the Government's compensating the village for costs arising out of the Government's activities, notwithstanding lack of legal liability therefor.

In view of the fact that an attorney has rendered substantial services in connection with this claim, the provision for an attorney's fee not to exceed 10 percent of the amount of the award has been retained in the bill.

In view of the undisputed fact that it has suffered damages occasioned by the Government's activities, the committee feels that the village is equitably entitled to relief and, therefore, recommends that the bill, as amended, be favorably considered.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1733) for the relief of Philip Cooperman and others was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I do object—let me say that the bill appears to have great merit. But since it relates to an income-tax case, in the opinion of the minority calendar committee it is not proper consent-calendar business, but, instead, should be brought up by motion.

For that reason, and that reason only, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

SERGEANT BLUFF CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT

The bill (H. R. 1942) for the relief of the Sergeant Bluff Consolidated School District was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN R. HILL

The bill (H. R. 3588) for the relief of John R. Hill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. JENNIE B. PRESCOTT

The bill (H. R. 4730) for the relief of Mrs. Jennie B. Prescott was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JUANITA GIBSON LEWIS

The bill (H. R. 5718) for the relief of Juanita Gibson Lewis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. LIDIE KAMMAUF

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1864) for the relief of Mrs. Lidie Kammauf which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 6, after the word "jurisdiction", to strike out "upon" and insert "under".

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

LILLIAN SCHLOSSBERG

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3440) for the relief of Lillian Schlossberg which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2401 (b) of title 28, United States Code, jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment on the tort claim of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Schlossberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arising out of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle on December 8, 1945, in the vicinity of Canal Street and West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SEC. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted hereunder not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this act:

Provided, however, That nothing contained in this act shall be constructed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Schlossberg."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Reserving the right to object, I wish to make it clear that the minority calendar committee is very much in favor of the proposed legislation. But because of the amount involved, which is roughly \$328 million, we feel this measure is not proper consent-calendar business. For that reason, and that reason only, we object to consideration of the bill during the call of the consent calendar, but hope the bill will be passed when it is brought up by way of motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

BUFFALO AND FORT ERIE PUBLIC BRIDGE AUTHORITY

The resolution (S. J. Res. 95) granting the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of New York and Canada, for the continued existence of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the consent of Congress is given to the State of New York to enter into the agreement or compact with the Government of Canada, which is set forth in chapter 259 of the laws of New York, 1957, and provides for the continuation of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority as a municipal instrumentality of such State with power to maintain and operate the highway bridge over the Niagara River between the city of Buffalo in such State and the city of Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada.

SEC. 2. The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the State of New York to negotiate and enter into an agreement or compact with the Government of Canada for the establishment of the Niagara Frontier Port Authority with power to take over, maintain, and operate the present highway bridge over the Niagara River between the city of Buffalo, N. Y., and the city of Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada," approved July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 701) is repealed.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this joint resolution is expressly reserved.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 538) to amend Public Law 298, 84th Congress, relating to the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 8, 1957
For actions of August 7, 1957
85th-1st, No. 141

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported nomination of Don Paarlberg to be Asst. Secretary and CCC Board member. Sen. Carlson urged greater understanding for farm income problems. House rejected resolution to consider self-help meat promotion bill. House Rules Committee cleared classified employee pay raise bill. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to establish sanitation standards for fluid milk in interstate commerce. Rep. Cooley proposed and discussed measure urging Secretary to lift restraints on barter transactions.

HOUSE

1. MEAT PROMOTION. Rejected, 175 to 216, a resolution to provide for consideration of H.R. 7244, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act so as to permit deductions for a self-help meat promotion program. pp. 12676-86
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 330 to 75, H.R. 9131, making supplemental appropriations for 1958 to various agencies, including the Departments of Defense, Commerce, and State, and the TVA. pp. 12655-75

Rep. Cannon made the following statement as to the intent of the Appropriations Committee in regard to Sec. 1201 of the bill, which revises Sec. 3679 of the Revised Statutes relating to making apportionments of appropriations:

"The substance of the proposed revision is to make applicable to the head of the agency requesting or recommending an apportionment those provisions of the law precluding apportionment or reapportionment on a basis indicating necessity for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation unless within exceptions expressly set out in the law. Presently, only the officer approving the apportionment--the Director of the Budget--is subject to such prohibition. But he is not directly in charge of administration of the funds; he does not personally justify the budget program before the committees; he is not directly accountable to the committees for stewardship of funds allocated to his administration. These responsibilities devolve upon the agency head.

"Experience indicates need for this amendment so as to place directly on the agency administering the funds the force of the prohibition against operating on a deficiency apportionment basis, in addition to having responsibility on the Director of the Budget. We feel that responsibility should lie on both heads." pp. 12674-75

3. POULTRY. Conferees were appointed on S. 1747, to provide for the compulsory inspection by this Department of poultry and poultry products. (p. 12687) Senate conferees were appointed Aug. 2.
4. TRANSPORTATION. House and Senate conferees were appointed on S. 939, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide that reduced rate agreements for the movement of government freight or passengers shall apply only in time of war or national emergency, and to finalize contracts made between the government and common carriers. pp. 12687, 12590-91
The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 1383, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to require freight forwarders to obtain certificates of public convenience and necessity. p. 12695
5. PERSONNEL; FIBERS. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H.R. 2462, to increase the basic rates of compensation for Federal classified employees, and H.R. 469, to ~~protect producers and consumers against~~ misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products. p. 12695
6. HOUSING. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H.R. 9057, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for amortization deductions with respect to housing facilities for farm workers. p. D749
7. BUDGETING. Rep. Laird inserted testimony and a letter by Budget Bureau Director Brundage directing Federal agencies to keep the rates of commitments, obligations, and expenditures for fiscal year 1958 at or below the level for the fiscal year 1957, to the extent feasible. p. 12689
8. WEATHER. Both Houses received from Commerce the interim report on the causes and characteristics of thunderstorms and other atmospheric disturbances. pp. 12560, 12695
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the classified employee pay bill will probably be taken up on Fri., Aug. 9. p. 12676

SENATE

10. NOMINATIONS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nomination of Don Paarlberg to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the CCC Board. p. 12561
11. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1031, to authorize construction of certain units of the Greater Wenatchee division, Chief Joseph project, Wash. (S. Rept. 835). p. 12561
12. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2431, granting Congressional consent to the Oregon-California compact on the Klamath River Basin (S. Rept. 834). p. 12561

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 2462

AUGUST 7, 1957.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 393]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 393, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



facilities of the Intracoastal Waterway system at Algiers, La., to the Jefferson-Plaquemines Drainage District, Louisiana; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PORTER:

H. R. 9174. A bill to prohibit Government agencies to acquire or use the National Grange headquarters site without specific congressional approval; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 9175. A bill to provide scientific scholarships and fellowships for children of veterans and other individuals from interest resulting from the investment of certain funds obtained under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, and to provide for the repayment from such funds of certain American war claims against Germany and Japan; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H. R. 9176. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the maturities of or renew certain loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in aid of the orderly liquidation of such loans; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. Con. Res. 224. Concurrent resolution urging the Secretary of Agriculture to lift restraints on barter transactions; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. Res. 386. Resolution to provide for a flag for the Members of the House of Repre-

sentatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. Res. 392. Resolution authorizing the printing of certain proceedings in the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as a House document; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GUBSER:

H. R. 9177. A bill for the relief of Tayo Kubota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9178. A bill for the relief of Aganetha Suterma Bornholdt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska:

H. R. 9179. A bill for the relief of Kazue Jones; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 9180. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hadnot; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9181. A bill for the relief of Herbert H. Howell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 9182. A bill for the relief of Jacob Skorka and his wife, Freda Skorka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. R. 9183. A bill for the relief of Altamont Young; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 9184. A bill for the relief of Hans E. T. Hansen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

323. By Mr. SADLAK: Resolution of the National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent, New York, N. Y., on the first anniversary of the uprising in Poznan to pay tribute to the Polish workers who revolted for more bread and freedom, and to express gratitude to President Eisenhower and Congress for their favorable attitude in granting aid to Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

324. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the assistant city clerk, Los Angeles, Calif., relative to urging enactment of such legislation as will preserve and protect all professional sports in this country, and will give to professional football, hockey, basketball, and all other professional sports the same exemption from the antitrust laws of the United States that professional baseball now enjoys; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 12, 1957
For actions of August 9 & 10, 1957
85th-1st, Nos. 143 & 144

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to transfer certain work under Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC. Sens. Thurmond and Aiken commended rural development program. Sen. Humphrey criticized Secretary for not appearing before Senate committee studying alleged transfer of REA loan functions. House passed classified employee pay raise bill. House received conference report on public works appropriation bill.

HOUSE - August 9

- 1. MONOPOLIES; MEAT PACKERS.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 9020, to transfer certain work under the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission (H. Rept. 1048). p. 13024
- 2. PERSONNEL.** Passed, 329 to 58, as reported, H.R. 2462, to increase the basic rates of compensation for Federal classified employees. pp. 12995-13018
Rejected the following amendments:
By Rep. Cederberg, 71 to 110, to provide for a pay raise of 7½ percent instead of 11 percent. pp. 13011-15
By Rep. Murray, 114 to 126, to strike out the provisions providing pay raises for legislative and judicial employees. pp. 13015-16
- 3. APPROPRIATIONS.** Received the conference report on H.R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill for the Departments of the Army and Interior (H. Rept. 1049). pp. 12991-95
- 4. CENSUS.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H.R. 7911, to amend various sections of the U.S. Code entitled "Census" (H. Rept. 1043). p. 13024

5. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment H.R. 8429, to extend the time in which grants may be made to the States for vocational rehabilitation program expansion (H. Rept. 1045). p. 13024
6. EGG PRICES. Rep. Knutson urged an increase in the price of eggs. pp. 13021-22
7. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Multer criticized recent increases in interest rates. pp. 12996-97
8. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6701, to grant the consent of Congress to the Tenn. River Basin water pollution control compact (H. Rept. 1044). p. 13024
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following legislative program for the coming week: the conference report on S. 2130, the mutual security authorization bill; the conference report on H.R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill; H.R. 469, the textile fiber products labeling bill; and S. 1383, the freight forwarders bill. p. 13018
10. ADJOURNED until Tues., Aug. 13. p. 13023

SENATE - August 9

11. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sens. Thurmond and Aiken commended the operation of the Rural development program, and Sen. Thurmond inserted a magazine article: "Rural Development--One Farm Program That Works." pp. 12952-3
12. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey criticized the Secretary for not appearing before the Government Operations Committee hearing on the alleged transfer of certain REA loan allocating authority from REA to the Office of the Secretary. Sens. Carroll and Mansfield concurred. pp. 12953-4
Passed with amendments, by a vote of 61 to 20, S. 1869, to permit the TVA to finance its power program with proceeds from revenue bonds (pp. 12900-50). Adopted a modified amendment of Sen. Cotton to require that future TVA contracts for the sale of power would contain an agreement to restrict the sale of power within certain boundaries to communities now receiving TVA power (pp. 12933-5).
13. RECLAMATION. A Subcommittee ordered reported to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee the following bills:
S. 145 and S. 2089, with amendment, authorizing construction of a re-regulating reservoir at Burns Creek, Idaho;
S. 2037, without amendment, authorizing performance of protection work between Yuma Project and Boulder Dam. p. D759
Passed with amendments S. 2120, authorizing construction of the Mercedes Division of the Lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project. pp. 12960-1
14. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1086, granting Congressional consent to a Bear River compact (S. Rept. 843). p. 12885
Agreed to print as S. Doc. 58 a review of the report on the Rio Grande and tributaries at Socorro, N. Mex.. p. 12886

ing year to determine the appropriate manner in which to reflect such costs in the budgetary presentation.

Operation and maintenance, general

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$103,850,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$98,870,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that up to \$120,000 of the funds budgeted for hatchery operations may be utilized during fiscal year 1958 by the Fish and Wildlife Service for initiation of studies to correct disease and nutritional deficiencies at program hatcheries. Should additional research be required in fiscal year 1959, the Fish and Wildlife Service is directed to budget for these studies as part of their regular research program.

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$60,715,000 instead of \$62,480,000 as proposed by the Senate, and \$58,950,000 as proposed by the House.

The reduction below the Senate figure is to be applied proportionately to the increases shown in the Senate report for channel improvement, Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, and the Atchafalaya Basin.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 12: Authorizes replacement of 150 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 247 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

General Investigations

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14: Appropriates \$5,932,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House and provide that of this amount \$5,182,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,800,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees are in agreement that the transfers between projects and units of projects are to be limited to 15 percent of the amount allotted in the justifications to the project receiving the transferred funds. No projects or units of projects budgeted in the investigation stage are to be moved into advance planning. No funds are to be used on any project or unit of a project not itemized in the budget justifications for the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated. In addition the Bureau of Reclamation is directed to submit to the Committees on Appropriations quarterly reports showing all transfers made in the general investigations item for the preceding 3 months.

Construction and rehabilitation

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$116,736,223 instead of \$113,046,223 as proposed by the House and \$120,386,223 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the funds appropriated under this item shall be allocated as set forth in the following tabulation:

State and project	Budget estimate 1958	Conference allowance
Arizona: Gila project.....	\$869,000	\$869,000
Arizona-California-Nevada: Parker-Davis project.....	792,000	792,000
California: Central Valley project: Less Trinity River division.....	8,033,400	8,033,400
Trinity River division.....	17,107,600	17,107,600
Santa Maria project.....	5,627,000	5,627,000
Solano project.....	3,672,000	3,672,000
Ventura River project.....	12,000,000	12,000,000
Colorado: Coffman project.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project.....	549,000	549,000

State and project	Budget estimate 1958	Conference allowance
Idaho: Little Wood River project.....	\$400,000	\$400,000
Michaud Flats project.....	1,297,000	1,297,000
Minidoka project, North Side pumping division.....	1,465,000	1,465,000
Palladas project.....	1,500,000	1,500,000
Montana-North Dakota: Fort Peck project.....	645,000	645,000
New Mexico: Middle Rio Grande project.....	3,758,000	3,758,000
Oklahoma: Washita Basin project.....	3,500,000	3,500,000
Oregon: Crooked River project.....	850,000	850,000
Rogue River project, Talent division.....	6,041,000	6,041,000
Wapinitia project.....	400,000	400,000
Utah: Provo River project.....	574,000	574,000
Weber Basin project.....	6,500,000	6,500,000
Washington: Chief Joseph Dam project, Foster Creek division.....	1,138,000	1,138,000
Columbia Basin project.....	13,850,000	13,850,000
Yakima project, Roza division.....	697,000	697,000
Wyoming: Eden project.....	875,000	875,000
Shoshone project.....	544,000	544,000
Drainage and minor construction program.....	893,000	893,000
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	3,530,000	3,530,000
Loan program—distribution systems.....	7,700,000	-----
Subtotal (exclusive of MRB).....	106,812,000	99,112,000
Missouri River Basin project: Ainsworth unit, Nebraska Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	1,471,000	1,471,000
Cedar Bluffs unit, Kansas.....	50,000	50,000
Farwell unit, Nebraska.....	750,000	-----
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	3,260,000	3,260,000
Glendo unit, Wyoming.....	9,951,000	9,951,000
Helena Valley unit, Montana.....	4,500,000	4,500,000
Kirwin unit, Kansas.....	1,435,000	1,435,000
Owl Creek unit, Wyoming.....	1,100,000	1,100,000
Sargent unit, Nebraska.....	313,000	313,000
Shoshone extensions unit, Wyoming.....	500,000	-----
Transmission division, various States.....	8,000,000	8,000,000
Webster unit, Kansas.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Drainage and minor construction, total.....	791,000	791,000
Missouri River Basin investigations.....	3,000,000	2,750,000
Other Department of Interior agencies, total.....	3,125,000	3,125,000
Subtotal, Missouri River Basin.....	40,346,000	37,746,000
Grand total, construction and rehabilitation.....	147,158,000	136,858,000
Less carryover.....	-11,500,000	-20,121,777
Total appropriation.....	135,658,000	116,736,223

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement. The motion to be offered will insert Senate language waiving the land-certification provision on class 6 lands of the Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District. The conferees wish to make it clear that the action in this instance shall not be construed as establishing a precedent in the future handling of similar cases.

Amendment No. 17: Strikes language inserted by the House providing for annual partial payments on loan contracts for distribution systems. The conferees agree that the loan program should be submitted under a separate appropriation item.

Yellowtail unit, Wyoming: The conferees agree that unobligated balances on the Yellowtail unit, Wyoming, shall not be available to cover the costs involved in matters pertaining to the acquisition of the site.

Operation and maintenance

Amendment No. 18: Provides that \$22,740,000 shall be derived from the reclamation

fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$22,860,000 as proposed by the House.

Colorado River and front work levee system: As indicated in the Senate report, not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for emergency dredging and channel rectification in the vicinity of Yuma, Arizona.

General administrative expenses

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$4,164,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 20: Substitutes the word "expended" for "extended" as proposed by the Senate.

Cost-type budget: The conferees are in agreement that future budget estimates for all of the programs contained in the bill shall be submitted on an obligational basis instead of on the so-called cost-type basis by the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior.

Bonneville Power Administration

Construction

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$22,038,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$19,879,000 as proposed by the House.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 22: Strike out language proposed by the House providing for the replacement of 18 passenger motor vehicles.

Southwestern Power Administration

Construction

The conferees are in agreement that available funds should be used for the construction of the Bentonville transmission facility.

Continuing fund

Amendment No. 23: Reported in disagreement.

General provisions, Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 24: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
JOHN J. RILEY,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
DON MAGNUSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday last, on rollcall No. 177, there were five Members of the House who were unavoidably detained in conference with the Senate on the mutual security bill. They were the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GORDON], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MORGAN], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CARNAHAN], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORHS], and myself. I should like the RECORD to show that was the reason for the absence of those five Members on that rollcall.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY ADJUSTMENT

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 393 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that

the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2462) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the amendment recommended by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service now printed in the bill. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] and yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 393 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 2462, the Federal employees' salary adjustment bill. The resolution provides for an open rule, 2 hours of general debate on the bill, and waives points of order against the committee amendment now in the bill.

The amendment referred to strikes all after the enacting-clause of H. R. 2462 and substitutes an 11-percent salary increase for approximately 968,000 classified, judicial, and legislative employees of the Government, subject to certain limitations. The increase would be effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after September 1, 1957.

The limitations provide that no salary will be increased more than \$1,000, that no salary will be increased in excess of the present maximum salary rate, which is \$16,000, and no one now receiving this present maximum will receive an increase. The average annual increase will amount to \$518.51.

The bill requires the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to provide by regulation for the absorption by the agencies in the executive branch of most of the increases in compensation provided for in the bill within the limits of existing appropriations for the fiscal year. However, it is estimated that the direct payroll cost of this proposed increase will amount to \$503 million.

Since there is considerable controversy concerning this bill and its effect on the Government's fiscal policy and the national economy, the Rules Committee has provided adequate time for the Members to fully discuss the measure.

I urge the adoption of House Resolution 393 so the House may proceed to the consideration of H. R. 2462.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the pending rule will bring before the House H. R. 2462 for consideration.

This bill is known as the Federal Employees Salary Adjustment Act. The purpose of this bill is to adjust the rates of basic compensation for certain officers and employee of the Federal Government.

The general effect of this bill, if adopted in the form recommended by the committee, is to provide an 11 percent salary increase for classified, judicial, and legislative employees of the Federal Government subject to some limitations as follows: First, no salary will be increased by more than \$1,000 a year; second, no salary will be increased to an amount in excess of \$16,000 a year—the existing maximum salary rate provided by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended—which was recently raised from \$14,800 to \$16,000 a year; and third, no present salary of \$16,000 or more will receive any increase. The average salary increase for classified employees will be \$518.51 per annum.

The committee conducted complete hearings with respect to adjustments in the compensation of classified Federal employees. Witnesses representing nine major-employee organizations, members of the Civil Service Commission, representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, and a number of Members of Congress appeared and testified. Every witness except those from the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget strongly urged substantial upward adjustment in the compensation of these employees, and presented persuasive evidence in support of such adjustments.

In my opinion, Federal employees made out a conclusive case for immediate and substantial salary increases. Since July 1, 1951, classified Federal employees have received only 1 basic salary increase of 7½ percent, which was generally effective March 1, 1955. That salary increase failed by a considerable margin at that time to bring the compensation of these employees abreast of the rise in the cost of living and of salary increases granted other employees in private business and industry. They have lagged behind increases in the cost of living since the World War II period.

Since 1952, the average hourly straight-time earnings of employees in manufacturing industries have increased 18.5 percent. The 7½-percent increase granted classified Federal employees during the same period suffers badly in comparison. On this basis alone the 11-percent increase provided for in this bill is amply justified.

As the report of the committee further points out, the continued and accelerated upward spiral in the cost of living is a major factor in the consideration of the salary adjustments provided by this bill. Worse still, the rate of increase is rising, not falling. From every indication the cost of living will continue to rise in the foreseeable future. In the light of such conditions, an immediate and substantial pay adjustment for Federal classified employees is imperative. They are finding it more and more difficult, with their incomes lagging so far behind the increase in the cost of living, to make ends meet and to purchase the commodities they must have to maintain themselves and their families in a reasonable standard of living. This situation is bound to have a damaging effect on the employees' morale and, consequently, on the effectiveness of the performance of their duties for the Government.

Inadequate compensation was given as the primary reason for the high turn-

over of Federal employees—particularly in the scientific, engineering, and technical fields of Government activity which are essential to the maintenance of a strong national defense. Turnover rates of 25 percent a year and higher were cited, with instance after instance of trained and highly capable employees leaving Federal employment to accept higher paid positions in private industry.

The cost of recruiting and training new employees and bringing them up, through the necessary period of service, to the standard of production of those they replace is a tremendous item of expense which well could outweigh a large part of the direct payroll cost of the 11-percent salary increase provided by this bill. The Hoover Commission has found that it costs \$3,000 merely to recruit and train a new Federal employee up to a reasonable standard. This is aside from the undoubted delays and impediments to progress in carrying out essential Federal programs which result from high employee turnover. Improved morale, which would result from adequate pay scales, likewise, would be of major benefit to the Government.

Nor does the oft-repeated charge that a Federal classified pay raise will, in some remote way, contribute to inflation justify denial of the salary adjustment provided by this bill. The cost of this legislation is a little over two-thirds of 1 percent of our \$71.8 billion budget—a very small portion. If we can afford to spend billions of dollars to aid the peoples of other nations, we certainly can afford the comparatively small cost of deserved recognition of our own Federal employees in the form of adequate pay adjustments.

Furthermore, we should never forget that Federal employees are bound to continue to work, regardless of inadequacy of the pay schedule. They do not have the right to enforce their demands by a strike. They are patriotically bound to continue to work in order that the business of government may go on unimpeded. They are therefore entitled to have the sympathetic consideration of Congress to the end that they may be justly and adequately treated in the matter of wages.

I am strongly in support of the bill that is to be brought before the House upon the adoption of the pending rule.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on this side there is no opposition to the rule.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

TALK MAY BE CHEAP, BUT DOUBLE-TALK IS MOST EXPENSIVE

(Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, when Secretary Humphrey raised the interest rate on Government bonds as his last official act, I told this House that that

was the signal to the bankers to raise interest rates across the country.

What happened?

First, FHA raised interest and discount rates. Then, while clamoring to legalize discount rates, so high that they result in illegal usurious interest charges, the bankers raised their interest rates $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent.

Next, the Federal Reserve Board increased the rediscount rate another one-half of 1 percent to the highest rate since 1934.

At the same time that the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board was agreeing with his Board members to do that, he was emphasizing and deemphasizing before the House Banking and Currency Committee that he was for the lowest possible interest rate.

Simultaneously, in the other body, the Under Secretary of the Treasury was testifying that we could soon expect a lowering of interest rates.

The mad race continues between the moneychangers in and out of Government. Like the blind Samson of old, their blind greed will surely pull the temple down around our heads.

They are speeding to the top of the spiral of inflation, from which they will tumble us all into the depths of depression and bankruptcy.

The Communists in their wildest dreams, could not bring about our economic destruction any faster than the grasping profiteering of those in control of our money—money which they borrow from us without cost to them or return to us and lend over and over again at ever higher interest rates for their own gain.

A fine old gentleman presides over the House Banking and Currency Committee, and daily tells us how important is the measure we are considering, and just as promptly prevents interrogation of the Government witnesses who can shed the most light on this horrible and horrifying situation.

The big business-big bank collusion, if not conspiracy, in and out of government, goes on day after day while we sit helplessly by.

We fail to hear the whirl of the vultures because of the roar of the wolves in sheep's clothing.

I wonder, when the next veterans' bread march on Washington occurs, who will be the Captain Eisenhower and the Colonel MacArthur who will lead our Army against them.

Wake up, America. While Dulles talks about the brink of war on foreign fronts, we are about to be pushed over the brink of economic foolhardiness into the chasm of financial collapse.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY ADJUSTMENT

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2462) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2462, with Mr. JONES of Missouri in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

MR. DOYLE TELLS OF DIRECTIVE RE LESS THAN HONORABLE DISCHARGES FROM DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to advise the House that I have in my hand a directive issued August 7 from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense. It reads:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
MANPOWER, PERSONNEL, AND RESERVE,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1957.

Memorandum for Assistant Secretary of the Army (MP&RF), Assistant Secretary of the Navy (P&RF), Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (MP&RF).

Subject: Reenlistment of persons discharged under less than honorable conditions.

Persons discharged or dismissed under less than honorable conditions who demonstrate exemplary civilian behavior for a minimum period of 2 years subsequent to separation may, under appropriate conditions, be granted an opportunity to reenlist in order to permit them to earn honorable discharge by performance of further military duty of a character which warrants such higher recognition.

In determining the acceptability of such an applicant for reenlistment the following, among other factors, should be carefully evaluated:

(a) Nature, seriousness, and circumstances surrounding the offense(s) or conduct for which previously discharged.

(b) Age and military experience at the time of commission of offense(s).

(c) Civilian background, education, employment record, and general reputation in the community before and after military service.

The entitlement of an applicant to reenlist under these conditions is subject to the discretion of the individual Service Secretaries, dependent upon the needs of their services. It is not to be construed as establishing a priority for the enlistment of this group in preference to other reenlistees or nonprior service personnel.

This procedure was previously agreed to by members of the armed services in coordinated consultation.

It is requested that your implementing directives be forwarded to this office.

STEPHEN S. JACKSON,
Deputy.

Accompanying said directive to me was the following letter from Mr. Jackson:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND RESERVE,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1957.

Hon. CLYDE DOYLE,
Chairman, Special Subcommittee on
Military Discharges,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to your request on the telephone this morning, I am pleased to inclose two copies of the memorandum signed by me on this date concerning re-enlistments of persons discharged under less than honorable conditions.

As I stated at the hearings, this formalizing of policy throughout the three services

was prompted by the interest and concern generated by you and your committee on the general subject of persons holding less than honorable discharges from the Armed Forces. As you recall I also stated at the hearings that I would not issue this memorandum until I had the benefit of the comments from your committee, to whom I presented a copy of the memorandum at the hearings. Until your telephone call this morning, I had not known of the committee's reaction, which is, as you expressed, one of enthusiastic endorsement.

Although as you are aware, as representative of the Department of Defense I strongly oppose the passage of the bill and will continue to press this position in the event it is introduced in the Senate, I do wish to express to you my appreciation for the courtesy and cooperation extended by you and your committee to representatives of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely yours,
STEPHEN S. JACKSON,
Deputy.

The background of this letter to me and directive enclosed dated August 7, 1957, is that during the hearings by the Special Subcommittee of Armed Services, of which I had the honor of being chairman, on H. R. 8772 and related bills, the committee urged that the Military Establishment adopt a uniform policy on permitting men who received less than honorable discharges from any branch of the Military Establishment to reenlist promptly and work out and obtain an honorable discharge, instead of carrying the load and ton of lead throughout their lives, which definitely results from them having to carry any type of discharge less than honorable. I am pleased to say that Deputy Assistant Secretary Jackson and his associates regarded this very favorably and submitted the text of the within directive to the special subcommittee and upon us approving same, which we did cordially and enthusiastically, Mr. Jackson signed the same and transmitted it to me.

Mr. Chairman, the text of the directive speaks for itself. You will note that the (a), (b), (c) in same, together with other text, carries substantially the same factors to be considered as did H. R. 8772, which by the action of this House of Representatives on last Monday was approved by a vote of 226 ayes to 8 nays.

I am sure you and all the Members of this legislative body congratulate our military department on this directive and we respectfully urge that it be given fullest and most vigilant compliance by all concerned. In view of Secretary Jackson's letter to me transmitting the directive still stating strong opposition to H. R. 8772, and expressing intent to continue to press opposition thereto in the United States Senate, I wish to say that if the Department of Defense does so in the Senate consideration of H. R. 8772, it will be but a continuation of what the Department of Defense has done from the beginning on this subject of Congress legislating anything in the area of less than honorable discharges. I have not understood why they have.

I would respectfully suggest to the Department of Defense that the overwhelming vote of 226 ayes to only 8 nays on Monday last is clear as crystal evidence to the Department of Defense,

that the House of Representatives frowns upon the opposition of the Defense Department to this legislation and also that the House approval by that overwhelming vote should be clear notice to our Military Establishment, that this House expects prompt and substantially different treatment of all boys who receive any type of less than honorable discharge, by the review boards and also by the officers in command and by the military personnel which has the area of discharge responsibility. I believe Mr. Jackson's statement to us that they have made great advances.

But, Mr. Chairman, I wish to repeat that I am sure not only the Special Subcommittee of Armed Services, and the full Committee on Armed Services compliment the Military Establishment on this directive, but that I speak for all the Members of this House of Representatives in the same vein.

May I very humbly call your attention to the fact that Mr. Jackson's letter to us tells that the formalizing of this uniform policy as culminating in the directive of August 7 to the commanders in all three military services, was generated by the special subcommittee which wrote the final bill, H. R. 8772, which was approved Monday last.

I am pleased to say that I am advised that this is a direct result of the bill which was passed Monday dealing with less-than-honorable discharges.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI].

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, we have under consideration the bill H. R. 2462. I want the House to understand first of all that this does not cover all Federal employees. It covers only approximately half of them. The bill also covers employees in the judicial and legislative branches.

The raise carried in this bill is on the average of 11 percent. The bill H. R. 2462 initially called for an average raise of 18 percent. The Cordiner report recommended a raise of 12.3 percent. The bill now under consideration provides for an 11-percent raise, so this bill is below what we believe should be the actual amount paid to Federal employees.

I should like to point out a few other things here that I think are of very great importance to all of us. There is a lot of talk about inflation. We who are sponsoring this pay increase for Federal employees are likewise concerned about inflation. When an individual requests an increase in his salary because the cost of everything around him is going up and he is losing his purchasing power, that is not inflation. When a person is paid over and beyond his value, that is inflation. We in this bill are trying to let the Federal employees catch up and not go beyond.

The Hoover Commission claims it takes about \$3,000 to train a civilian employee. There is a turnover of about 200,000 every year. This means it costs us roughly \$600 million a year to train new

personnel. The basic cost of this pay increase bill is \$503 million, so if we gave these people more than 11 percent, which we think they should have, we would still be saving more money in the long run.

As you have read in the papers recently in connection with the Cordiner report, it takes \$100,000 to train a pilot in the military. Therefore, by not paying our Federal employees and our military personnel sufficiently, we are in the long run losing many billions of dollars annually.

As to the cost of inflation, may I say that the steelworkers received an increase in wages. The steel companies, instead of raising the cost of steel in proportion to that wage increase multiplied it five times in raising their price of steel. When the cost to the producer of a basic commodity is increased, it automatically increases the price of all the items produced from that commodity.

If this trend keeps on going up and up, what we should do if we want to stop inflation is have on the books a strong price-control law. This would tend to keep prices down and people would be afraid to raise their prices.

I would like at this time to place in the RECORD a page of the Cordiner report as to what they have felt should be the increase at this time for Federal employees. It shows an average of 12.3 percent.

TABLE IV.—Analysis of suggested interim salary schedule

Grade	Suggested schedule								Comparisons				
	Mini- mum	Grade differ- ence	Steps		Spread	Maxi- mum	Midpoint		Civil Ser- vice Com- mission survey average	Ratio of schedule midpoint to survey average	Present mid- point	Increase midpoint	
			Number	Amount			Annual	Monthly				Dollars	Percent
GS-7-----	\$4,700		6	\$200	\$1,200	\$5,900	\$5,300	\$441	¹ \$444	0.995	\$4,930	\$370	7.5
GS-8-----	5,300	\$600	6	200	1,200	6,500	5,900	492			5,375	475	8.8
GS-9-----	6,000	700	6	200	1,200	7,200	6,600	550	² 560	.981	5,845	755	12.9
GS-10-----	6,700	700	6	200	1,200	7,900	7,300	608			6,320	980	15.5
GS-11-----	7,400	700	5	250	1,250	8,650	8,025	669	708	.945	6,930	1,095	15.8
GS-12-----	8,600	1200	5	250	1,250	9,850	9,225	768	793	.967	8,110	1,115	13.7
GS-13-----	10,000	1400	5	275	1,375	11,375	10,690	890	940	.946	9,530	1,160	12.2
GS-14-----	11,500	1500	5	275	1,375	12,875	12,190	1,015	1,111	.914	10,860	1,330	12.2
GS-15-----	13,100	1600	5	300	1,500	14,600	13,850	1,152	1,285	.896	12,150	1,700	14.0
GS-16-----	14,800	1700	4	375	1,500	16,300	15,550	1,295			13,330	2,220	16.6
GS-17-----	16,600	1800	3	500	1,500	18,100	17,350	1,445			14,405	2,945	20.3
GS-18-----	18,500	1900	1	500	500	19,000	18,750	1,560			16,000	2,750	17.2

¹ Entrance level data.

² Survey data, grades 7 and 9 combined.

I also have a chart of the average increase in salaries for Federal employees which shows a cumulative of 81 percent from July 1, 1945. You want to remem-

ber that some of these increases have been requested by the Department of Defense because they, themselves, have ac-

knowledge the fact that in certain circumstances people are not getting paid enough.

The chart follows:

Average percentage increases of salaries of classified Federal employees provided from 1945 to 1955, inclusive; 1945 was the first increase since 1939

Effective date of salary increase	Average percentage increase	
	For each pay raise	Cumulated
July 1, 1945.....	15.9	-----
July 1, 1946.....	14.2	32
June 30, 1948.....	11.0	47
Oct. 28, 1949 ¹	4.0	53
July 1, 1951 ²	10.0	68
Mar. 1, 1955 ³	7.5	81

¹ Salary increases were incidental to general revision of Classification Act.

² Effective 1st pay period beginning after June 30.

³ Effective 1st pay period beginning after Feb. 28.

At the same time the cost-of-living index was 114.3.

The consumer price index since 1939 has gone up to 120.2 as of June of this year and is continuing to rise. That is a percentage increase of 104 percent as indicated in the following chart:

Increase in cost of living, as measured by Consumer Price Index, between dates indicated; and cumulated, August 1939 to June 1957

Month and year	Consumer Price Index on date indicated	Percentage increase	
		Between dates indicated	Cumulated
August 1939.....	59.0	-----	-----
July 1945.....	77.5	31	31
July 1946.....	84.6	9	43
July 1948.....	104.3	23	77
October 1949.....	101.5	-3	72
July 1951.....	110.9	9	83
March 1955 ¹	114.3	3	94
June 1957 ¹	120.2	5	104

¹ The price index increased 3.1 percent from July 1951 to March 1955, and 5.2 percent from March 1955 to June 1957. The total increase in the index from July 1951 to June 1957 was 8.4 percent.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Did I understand the gentleman to say that if we are going to cope with the inflationary trends, that we need at least standby legislation for price control?

Mr. LESINSKI. I did make that statement. We need some such means to enable us to hold this thing down. I am not recommending it to be enforced, and the gentleman will please note that.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Would the gentleman favor some standby controls for wages generally also in that case?

Mr. LESINSKI. I will say to my dear friend that it should include everything and even more.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LESINSKI. In testimony before the committee, the members of the present administration have stated that there should be some adjustment of salaries. But they were opposed to this increase for Federal employees. It is rather peculiar, but nevertheless that is the way they stated their position. They also state that the salaries of the so-called blue-collar workers which comprise about 800,000 people are below the

Federal employees. Well, the facts are not correct. The truth has been that up to the last couple of years that was true, but in recent years the blue-collar workers are getting more money than the Federal employees are. The blue-collar workers in comparison have received a greater increase than the Federal employees. To show that the one hand does not know what the other hand is doing in this Government today, here you have an annual report of the Army Air Force Wage Board. It shows where the Wage Board employees, and I will read a paragraph here:

A basic rate was increased from 98 cents to \$1.68 per hour or 89 percent. During the same period, the Wage Board rates increased 114 percent.

So while the classification act or so-called white-collar employees, and the supervisors of the blue-collar employees increase has been 89 percent cumulative, the Wage Board has gone up 114 percent. Still, testimony before our committee shows, that is testimony by members of the Civil Service Commission, and so forth, that the Wage Board employees are below the classified employees.

I would like also at this point to place in the RECORD some excerpts from the Cordiner report which shows the problems they have in keeping men in the service at the present time.

CASE HISTORIES—EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE LEFT THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CASE NO. 1

J. L. W.: Contract specialist. Government salary \$8,360 a year. An expert in contract negotiation, he was notably proficient in reducing costs to the Government. His superiors estimated that he saved the Defense Department \$200,000 yearly—almost 24 times his salary. Mr. W. recently resigned from Civil Service to accept a position as assistant to the president of a local engineering corporation at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

CASE NO. 2

W. J. McF.: Statistician. Government salary \$7,040 a year. Mr. McF. was noted for his work in establishing quality control procedures for material. Savings from the use of his procedures were estimated as amounting to an excess of \$150,000 yearly. Industry recognized his marked abilities. And a nationally known electrical manufacturing firm hired him to do engineering measurement and analysis, at a starting salary of \$9,000—an increase of \$2,000 over his civil-service pay.

CASE NO. 3

J. W. S.: Training specialist. Government salary in the \$8,990 to \$10,065 range (GS-13). Recognized throughout Defense and throughout his profession as one of the top men in his field, Mr. S. contributed many valuable innovations to the Defense training program. Faced by a restricted future in Government, he accepted a position as president of a textile firm at \$20,000 a year plus a percentage of profits.

CASE NO. 4

W. A. D., Jr.: Procurement specialist. Defense salary \$9,025. Mr. D. supervised contract administration in 3 large States. In a single year (1953) he saved Defense over \$250,000. His executive ability was recognized by industry, and he left Government service to accept the position of Assistant Plant Manager in an industrial firm that offered him \$12,000 a year.

CASE NO. 5

H. G.: Mechanical engineer. Government salary range \$8,990 to \$10,065. A specialist

in the field of bearings, Mr. G. served with the Government for almost 10 years. Recently he left civil-service to accept the position of Executive Vice President of a bearing manufacturing firm. This company signed him up at \$20,000 a year—twice the salary paid him by Government.

CASE NO. 6

R. S. M.: Industrial engineer. Defense salary \$9,205 a year. Mr. M. integrated the work measurement system with production control and accounting programs in one of Defense's largest projects. Result in dollar value of improved effectiveness for 16 months was \$1,409,096. Offered the position of Plant Manager with an aircraft maintenance corporation, Mr. M. resigned from civil-service to enter industry. The starting salary of \$12,270 a year amounted to a one-third increase over his Government pay.

CASE NO. 7

J. M. G.: Deputy comptroller. Federal salary range \$11,610 to \$12,690. In fiscal year 1952, Mr. G. was responsible for 381 management improvements which saved the Government \$1,593,822. In fiscal year 1954 his procedural improvements saved \$186,801.56 in equipment alone. In that same year Mr. G. effected the reduction of 73 manpower spaces at a saving of some \$200,000. A firm in Oklahoma then hired him at a salary far higher than his civil-service rate.

CASE NO. 8

G. G. W.: Aircraft production specialist. Government salary range \$9,600 to \$11,200. Mr. W. headed up survey teams of aircraft production programs and made decisions on terminations of contracts. These contractual decisions involved hundreds of millions of dollars. After several outside offers, Mr. W. left the Government to enter an aircraft company. He is now an assistant general manager at an income double that of his salary with Defense.

CASE NO. 9

J. H. J.: Transportation specialist. Government salary \$7,570 a year. Mr. J. in the words of his superiors, demonstrated exceptional ability in initiating and conducting various materials-handling projects. In 6 months' time, his work saved his department \$123,855 in transportation costs. It is estimated that his innovations will save millions of Government dollars in the future. Mr. J. left civil service to go with a leading aircraft company at \$10,500 a year—an increase of about \$3,000 over his Government salary.

CASE NO. 10

R. J. N.: Assistant comptroller. Government salary \$10,800. While employed by Defense, Mr. N. supervised work which resulted in cutting the delinquency delivery rate on contracts in half; improving supply effectiveness in the Department supply organization by 3 percent; reducing sick absenteeism by 17 percent, thereby saving Defense \$4,095,000 in 1 year alone. Mr. N. left Defense to become control officer with a nationally known firm at a salary much higher than that paid him by the Government.

CASE NO. 11

S. J. S.: Financial management specialist. Federal salary range \$8,990 to \$10,065. Over a 5-year period Mr. S., through a system of cash discounts, saved Defense some \$10 million. He reduced man-hours required to process a unit of work by one-third. He cut the number of unpaid accounts 30 days old or older from 10,000 to 500. In November 1956, he was offered a high-paying position with a large construction company. Mr. S. accepted the offer.

CASE NO. 12

R. J. H.: Sanitary engineer. Government salary \$8,430 a year. Mr. H. was responsible for design of industrial waste treatment plants at four major Defense installations. The plants cost \$2 million. One of his de-

sign innovations saved the Government \$100,000 annually. For this, he was given a Government award of \$275. His reputation brought him several offers of employment with industry. Mr. H. finally accepted a position in a firm which offered him \$10,000 a year and far greater income opportunity than anything offered by civil service.

The reason for that is very obvious. In the CAA, for instance, it takes 3 years to train an employee in flight control. Let us say he gets a salary of \$5,000 a year. It takes 3 years to train an employee and that makes \$15,000. Once he gets trained on the job and learns what the job is all about, he ups and quits. Certainly, that is something we do not have any use for and this goes on throughout the whole Federal Government. Therefore, I recommend wholeheartedly that we pass the legislation as is.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H. R. 2462, which provides for an 11-percent increase across the board for all classified employees with a maximum increase of \$1,000, and no increase in any salary which exceeds \$16,000.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield.

Mr. WEAVER. Could the gentleman tell me what the average increase per employee will be?

Mr. BROYHILL. The average increase per employee would be \$518.51. You will recall, about 3 or 4 weeks ago we passed a bill granting an increase of \$546 for each of the 500,000 postal field employees. This was an increase of \$546 across the board, which would average out to about a 12½-percent increase. This bill today provides almost—not quite, but almost the same treatment for the one million-odd classified employees as we granted to the postal field employees a few weeks ago.

I feel sure the membership wants to be equally fair to all employees of the Federal Government. That alone should be a sufficient reason for us to approve this legislation today. However, there are many other reasons to justify approval of this bill. I have always felt that the classified employees' case could stand on its own merits and does not have to follow the trail of the postal employees, but historically we always have, and therefore it would be consistent today if we considered this bill on the basis that it is the same treatment that we gave the postal field employees.

This bill is in effect a compromise. Many of us felt that for a large number of the grades an increase in a larger amount would be justified. But most all legislation is the result of a compromise, so this bill today is that type of compromise.

Why do I say we can justify the increase called for in this bill? I always hesitate to refer to statistics, because they can be used by either side to serve whatever purpose you want to serve with them. However, we have all agreed that 1939 is the year we refer to as the par

year, and to which we always refer as to the increase in cost of living. The Bureau of Labor Statistics say the cost of living has gone up 102 or 103 percent since 1939. I have the figures here, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Civil Service Commission, showing the actual increase in salaries for the classified employees in each grade since 1939. It shows that the only grades which have received an increase commensurate with the increase in cost of living have been grades 1 and 2, the two lowest grades. The average classified employees' grade, which is GS-7, shows that the increase we have granted that grade over the years has been a total increase of 74 percent. We would certainly have to grant that grade alone an increase of 25 or 30 percent to bring it up to the standard of 1939. Of course, as the grades go up, we have not taken care of the grades nearly as well. But in the lower grades we have almost kept within the increase in the cost of living.

There are two approaches to this pay increase problem. One is the humane approach. All of us recognize that the employees in the lower grades—three-, four-, and five-thousand-dollar-a-year bracket, who have 3 or 4 children and who live in metropolitan areas—have a difficult time in getting along. In fact, they have a difficult time in providing their families with the basic necessities of life unless possibly the wife works, too.

I know all of us are sympathetic with that point of view; we have always been; we have always recognized it in the past when this matter of the increased cost of living came before us.

But there is another approach to the problem and that is from the employer's standpoint. Certainly every employer, and we as the Federal Government, would want to have the best type of employee, the most efficient, the most qualified, the most intelligent; and we recognize as an employer that we cannot get the best type of employee unless we pay the proper wages. We cannot expect the \$10,000 engineer or a \$10,000-a-year scientist, or a \$10,000-a-year administrator to work in a position at a salary of \$6,000, \$7,000, or \$8,000. When such a person cannot get ahead not only is he discouraged but he is going to be dissatisfied with his position as long as he holds it and be constantly looking for ways to improve himself. So it is to the advantage of the Federal Government as it is to any employer to recognize what is the value of the employee's services and pay that employee what he is worth rather than to have the employee resigning or having the standards and quality of the work of that employee lowered.

I certainly am conscious, as we all are, of the problems of inflation; and all of us concerned about the cost of this particular legislation. But I would like to submit that insofar as the inflationary aspects of it are concerned we are merely trying to catch up with this wage increase spiral that has been going on for a number of years.

I tried to point out a few moments ago that by far the larger number of

Federal employees should have their pay increased by at least 25 percent in order to be brought up to the 1939 standard. So if we are going to stop these wage increases throughout the country let us start where they originally started.

When you get to the Federal service we are at least 25 percent behind; and I maintain that we would have to grant an average 25 percent increase to be up with private industry. Certainly we cannot economize in our Federal operation as a result of cheap personnel.

We have pending before us a \$3.3 billion foreign aid bill. If that bill passes and appropriations are made we are going to have to have competent personnel to administer that foreign aid. We are constantly voting farm programs; we have got to have competent personnel to administer the programs. We have welfare programs under the Federal Government. We certainly need competent personnel to administer those programs.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. This foreign giveaway program has been in operation for a long time. Is the gentleman suggesting that the personnel administering it has been incompetent?

Mr. BROYHILL. Not at all; I am suggesting that we should have competent personnel to administer it. We are not going to have competent personnel anywhere if we have cut-rate employees.

The only way to economize, and I am for economy, and we are all for economy; the only way to economize is to cut out some Federal services, to cut out extravagances, to cut out waste, duplication and overlapping in the Federal service. The Federal employees themselves are the first to admit that, and their are just as enthusiastic in helping us rid the Federal service of waste and duplication as any group could be.

We have a subcommittee of the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service, a subcommittee on manpower utilization that is constantly investigating ways of improving efficiency in the Federal service. The way we are doing that, as I say, is eliminating needless waste and duplication, but not by cutting the actual salaries, or by not paying proper salaries to the employees we have.

I submit again that the cost of this bill was established by the enactment of other legislation prior to today creating the necessity of hiring the personnel and bringing the wages for our Federal employees up to those in comparable jobs in private industry.

We will get exactly what we pay for in personnel as we do in every other commodity; and I believe that in the long run paying the proper wages for personnel will create more efficiency in our Federal service and in the long run will make the operation of our Federal Government more economical.

It would appear to the uninformed that an 11-percent increase is rather excessive compared with raises received by employees in private industry during the present year. Most of the latter groups have averaged only 3 to 5 percent during

the past year. However, wage changes and wage movements cannot be viewed in isolation during any specific year.

In order to appraise the proposed 11-percent increase we must review the movement of salaries of classified Federal employees over recent years. We must also insure that salaries of Federal employees are competitive with those in private industry so that the Government may be able to obtain the necessary trained manpower to carry out the vital work that Federal employees are performing. I am not suggesting that the Federal Government should compete with private industry in paying top salaries such as executives in private industry receive, but I do believe that at lower levels, the salary schedules in Government and in private industry should be reasonably comparable so that we would be able to attract high type employees to Government service. We all know that prior to World War II Government positions were much sought after. The best of our college graduates from all over the country competed for Federal employment.

During the World War, while private industry continued to give raises, Government salaries more or less remained frozen. Thus, during the war the relative position of Federal employees deteriorated very sharply. But this process of deterioration did not stop with the war. A review of Federal Government salaries over the past decade reveals that Government employees have been losing ground in relation to wages in private industry. Since 1946, average salaries of Government employees have increased by 61 percent. But, in manufacturing, during the same period, the increase was 22 percent higher, and in bituminous coal, building construction, and railroads, the increases were just slightly less than in manufacturing. During the same period salaries of schoolteachers and other municipal employees have actually doubled.

Viewed in this light we can see that an 11-percent increase to Federal employees would not even make it possible for them to catch up with the position they held prior to the past decade. To restore the Federal employees' pay to the pre-World War II status would require an increase three times greater than the one I am proposing.

But even when we review the position of Federal employees within the most recent past we see it continuing to slip. I was struck the other day by an article I saw in the U. S. News & World Report which reviewed the impact of the present rise in prices upon various groups. The article showed that most groups are retaining their real income despite the increases in cost of living. Federal employees were singled out as one major group that has lost most by the increases in cost of living. Since we last granted a wage increase to Federal employees, wage and salary earners in private industry have won increases of 10 percent and more.

We know that the relative decline of the position of Federal employees has already caused serious problems in certain areas of Federal employment. Special provisions have to be made for

recruiting engineering and scientific personnel. A survey conducted by the United States Civil Service Commission shows that Federal salaries in these categories are much lower than those in private industry. A recent survey by the National Office Management Association shows that similar conditions have developed in many office positions. Consequently, in some areas the Federal Government faces difficulties in hiring needed clerical help.

In other words, unless we step in immediately and grant at least the proposed salary increase, the Federal Government will not be able to get qualified personnel in many areas. This would mean that the very vital services that the Federal Government is now offering to the people in agriculture and in business would suffer, and, consequently, the whole economy may feel the ill effects of a deteriorating Federal service.

Finally, the argument has been made that the wage increase to Federal employees would at this time be inflationary. This argument appears to be most unfortunate. It is hardly fair to expect the underpaid Federal employee to be the only one to carry the brunt of fighting inflation, while wages and prices continue to increase in all other sectors of the economy. But even if we grant this argument—and, of course, I certainly do not agree with it—the result would endanger our ability to recruit the help necessary to perform the vital services of the Federal Government. Not only Federal employees will suffer if a pay increase is not granted; all of us would feel the effect of deficiencies in personnel.

I believe that the wage increase which the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service has recommended is a just and modest one. We must enact it without any further delay, both in fairness to the million classified Federal employees and in the interests of the Nation. I urge the adoption of H. R. 2462.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and four Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON.]

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, in connection with this particular legislation the committee held hearings from July 2 through July 18. We would have held more hearings, but it was impossible to start these hearings before July 2 and unless we stopped them and considered the bill after the 18th, it would have been impossible to have brought this legislation to the floor today.

I want to assure the Members that we did not try to keep anybody from testifying. We wanted those who were for the bill to be heard and we wanted to hear from those who were against the bill. As a matter of fact, I would say that we heard from practically all the representatives of all of the organizations that represent the classified employees in our Government. Frankly, in my opinion, the hearings were adequate

and they were thorough. The fact that our same committee had heard similar testimony previous to this hearing on numerous occasions in other years, and in other Congresses on similar bills contributed very materially to our knowledge on this subject. It was not like taking up something brandnew and having to consider it. We have wrestled with this problem many, many times before.

I happened to be a member of the Committee on the Civil Service before the Reorganization Act. I took part in some of those pay-raise hearings then. I listened to the testimony on those occasions. I became a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee since it was created under the Reorganization Act and since then I have taken part in all of the hearings that that committee has had with reference to Federal pay raises.

I want to say to the membership of this House that the committee was very thorough in hearing the witnesses and in carefully weighing the testimony of the witnesses of this bill. Frankly, I think they made a very excellent case. I do not know of any other time that the proponents of an increase for Federal employees pay made a better case or a more substantial case than they made on this particular bill. And, like I say, I have heard just about all of the testimony on pay legislation for the last 10 years, which includes of course pay increases for classified employees. No one appeared in opposition to this bill except representatives of the Government including the Bureau of the Budget and the Chairman of the Civil Service. When the Director of the Bureau of the Budget was explaining his position and giving us the different reasons why these employees should not be taken into consideration at this time, I asked him several questions. Mr. Merriman was the witness. I said, "Suppose the President of the United States had recommended this legislation, what would your position then have been?" "Well," he said, "I would have been for it." Then I said, "In other words, the only reason you are against is because the President did not recommend it, is that not correct?" And he said, "That is correct." Then I asked him, "Therefore, your testimony is in opposition because the President did not recommend it, is that correct?" And he said, "That is correct."

So, as far as the employee representatives are concerned, they made a fine, outstanding contribution in their arguments to the committee. They gave all possible information that the committee wanted or asked for. Frankly, the witnesses who appeared before us did an excellent job. And, I think Mr. Merriman, representing the Bureau of the Budget, did an excellent job, but he just happened to be, as he admitted, under orders to be against this particular pay raise bill.

After all the facts were presented to the committee, and we discussed the bill, it was then open to amendment. It was my motion that provided for an 11-percent pay increase across the board for classified employees of our Government in this bill, H. R. 2462. It passed

our committee, and, as you know, is now before us for your consideration.

According to the Cordiner report, if we would bring all classified employees up to what they deserve and are entitled to in comparison with other employees in private enterprise doing the same type of work, they would be entitled to receive a pay raise of 12½ percent. Since then the cost of living has gone up 1 percent. So, according to the Cordiner report, with the cost of living index increasing by 1 percent since that figure of 12½ percent was brought out, the figure now would be 13½ percent. So, with our 11-percent figure, we are really 2½ percent under the Cordiner report, plus 1 percent cost-of-living increase.

Now, yesterday when our distinguished chairman appeared before the Committee on Rules concerning this bill, he seemed to put some emphasis on the fact that we included our legislative help here on the Hill in the 11-percent increase, as well as the judicial employees. Well, that is nothing unusual as far as this legislation is concerned. From the way he talked, you would imagine that this was the first time that this had been done. That is not correct, for it has happened just about every time a pay bill similar to this was passed and became law.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MURRAY. There was no provision in the bill as introduced to give an increase in salary to legislative or judicial employees. There was no consideration given by the committee before the gentleman from Louisiana offered his amendment or motion to include legislative and judicial employees. So, it was passed without any consideration; is that not true?

Mr. MORRISON. That is just exactly what I am going to explain if the gentleman will be just a little patient.

Every other pay-raise bill, with one exception, which I shall explain in detail later, has included the legislative and judicial personnel. The fact that it was not included in the bill that was before our committee is not of importance. Everyone knows that many times a bill is introduced and then everything after the enacting clause is stricken and an entirely new bill is written by the committee. The fact that a bill does not contain a certain provision when it is introduced does not mean that the majority of the committee cannot add other relevant matter. There is no law, there is no regulation, there is no rule to prevent the majority of the committee from inserting other material in a bill if it wishes. The chairman of the committee seemed to think that the fact that it was not originally in the bill made a great deal of difference. I do not think so. I have seen many bills come to this floor that did not contain certain subject matter at first, but it was inserted before the bill was passed. So I think that objection is relatively unimportant.

The chairman also said that there were not any hearings with respect to our legislative and judicial employees. The

fact is that every time heretofore we have voted a pay-raise bill we have included them in the same bill with one exception. They earn salaries comparable to those of the classified workers. That is as it should be. They have comparable jobs and are entitled to comparable rates of pay.

I did not close off the hearings in order to stop any testimony concerning our legislative and judicial employees. It was just a matter of being realistic. Either we were going to have a pay-raise bill, which meant that we had to close the hearings on July 18th, or we would not get any consideration of the bill in this session. So the majority of the committee thought the hearings should close on July 18. The committee obviously thought it was wise to include the legislative and judicial employees. I offered that motion, to have them included with the classified personnel, and it passed by a majority vote of our committee.

Let me tell you how many pay raises in the past included the legislative and judicial employees.

On July 1, 1945, there was a pay raise.

On July 1, 1946, there was a pay raise.

On June 30, 1948, there was a pay raise.

There has been only one time when pay-raise legislation has ever come out of our committee when these employees were not included. That was on October 28, 1949. The increases averaged \$140 annually, the overall percentage increase was 4 percent, and 3 super-grades with a maximum salary of \$14,000 were created.

On June 30, 1951, there was a 10-percent, across-the-board pay increase, in which the legislative and judicial employees were included.

On February 28, 1955, there was also an increase in which the legislative and judicial employees were included.

I think this is a good, clean, solid bill. I think it is just a question of the amount. There may be 1 or 2 inequities as far as the legislative employees are concerned and as far as other employees are concerned; the same applies to the classified workers, and those in the judiciary. But there are no more exceptions in the legislative or the judicial employees than in the 950,000 so-called classified employees.

If you think 11 percent is a correct, honest, and a fair figure; then I think the bill in all other respects is a solid and a good bill, and the best possible bill you could have passed out of the committee.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, let me say at the outset. I have been, and am now, in favor of fair and adequate salaries and wages for all people who work in government. I also favor increases in line with the increased cost of living. Since I have been a Member of this House I have supported increases in salaries, as well as other benefits for the employees who work in government.

As a matter of fact you will find, if you examine the RECORD, that postal workers and classified workers secured higher increases during the period when

I had the honor of being chairman of this great committee, than in any similar period in 20 years. This was done with the assistance of the present chairman and the then members of the committee. I mention this to indicate my interest of Federal employees in every group and class. I will call your attention to some facts and figures a little later on with respect to increases that have heretofore been approved by our committee and by the Congress. As I have said, I joined in securing their approval.

I think the pattern has been pretty well set by this House. A short time ago, when the postal pay bill was considered, I offered a proposed increase that was in line with the increased cost of living as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This House approved an amount considerably higher. I must agree there should not be discrepancy between the two groups.

Mr. Chairman, I am willing to go along with a percentage cost of increase for classified employees in line with the amount indicated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. But this bill provides for increases of between 11 and 12 percent.

I want to be fair to Federal employees. I want to be realistic. I am convinced this measure will not be enacted into law. I would like to support a bill that has a chance of becoming law.

This is not the original H. R. 2462. It is an amendment to that bill which, as I recall, provided for increases from 14 to 16 or 18 percent. The amended bill was hastily drawn and hastily approved and contains a number of inequities. In fact it would be well if it were sent back to the committee for further study and revision.

Mr. Chairman, I believe, for the record, some facts ought to be considered. This bill would increase the salaries of 957,553 classified Federal employees. Four thousand two hundred in the Judiciary branch and 6,100 in the legislative branch by 11 percent of their salaries with a maximum of \$1,000 increase annually.

The total cost of this legislation will be \$537,640,000 annually. These pay increases will raise the Federal civilian payroll to almost \$13 billion annually or \$1 billion per month. Its enactment will require a supplemental appropriation of a half billion dollars for this fiscal year.

So, adding the additional \$537,640,000 in this bill, together with the additional \$317,000,000, and another \$1 billion that is bound to follow for the military, you have an additional \$2,000,000,000 added to the annual cost of government. These charges are worthy of our attention in considering this measure.

On July 22, 1957, I offered an amendment to the postal pay bill to provide a 5 percent salary increase to offset the increased cost of living since March 1955, when the last postal pay increase became effective. In view of the overwhelming defeat of this amendment I shall not offer a similar amendment at this time, because I believe all Federal employees should be treated alike in connection with pay increases.

If this bill is approved by the Congress and sent to the President and it is

vetoed, as I think it will be, those who favor this legislation should not blame the President for his failure to approve the bill.

In my judgment, to support this legislation is not in the best interests of Federal employees.

Over the years our committee has been generous and reasonable when it comes to providing increases in the salaries of Federal employees. Employees paid under Classification Act schedules have had the following salary increases beginning with July 1, 1945:

First. July 1, 1945, 20 percent on the first \$1,200, 10 percent on the next \$3,400, and 5 percent on the remainder, with a \$10,000 ceiling—average increase, 15.9 percent;

Second. July 1, 1946, 14 percent with \$250 minimum, subject to \$10,000 ceiling—average increase, 14.2 percent;

Third. June 30, 1948, \$330 across the board increase—average increase, 11 percent;

Fourth. October 28, 1949, increases averaging \$140 annually, overall percentage increase 4 percent, with 3 super-grades—\$14,000 maximum—created;

Fifth. First pay period beginning after June 30, 1951, 10 percent across the board, with \$300 minimum and \$800 maximum—average increase, 10 percent; and

Sixth. First pay period after February 28, 1955, 7.5 percent increase for each classified employee.

This bill does not take into consideration the salary increases which have been provided through upgrading, reclassification and within-grade promotions. The Bureau of the Budget in opposing these pay increases pointed out that there had been an increase of 14.6 percent in the average salary of Federal employees from 1953 to the present time. Seven and one-half percent of this increase is attributable to the pay adjustment which occurred in 1955 and the remainder of the increase or almost 7 percent resulted from what the Bureau of the Budget stated was upgrading, reclassification and other related personnel actions.

At present the average salary of employees in the executive branch covered by this bill is \$4,744 annually. This bill will increase the average salary to \$5,266.

There are many inequities in the legislation and the only way to correct these inequities would be for the legislation to be recommitted to the committee for thorough and complete study. For example, the bill does not provide a salary increase for our Foreign Service including the International Cooperation Agency and the United States Information Agency. The medical service personnel of the Veterans' Administration are not included. The committee did not receive any information from the Federal judiciary concerning the need for salary increases for its employees. The increase provided in certain cases for legislative employees is inequitable and salary increases are provided in a number of cases where increases were just recently approved.

It is possible that there may be a number of employees who work in and

around the Capitol who should have increases in salaries, but no testimony was taken concerning them at all. They were included along with others without any discussion or explanation at all. To add 6,000 people without even presenting the matter to the committee seems a rather hasty method of handling legislation of this kind.

The President has warned the Congress of the grave consequences resulting from the enactment of general pay increase legislation at this time. He has pointed out that hasty action will set off a chain reaction which will add about \$2 billion in increased expenditures. The same Congress which has criticized the President's budget in approving this legislation may well take note of this statement in trying to curtail Government expenditures.

Do not misunderstand me. I do not say the approval of this legislation will alone determine the matter of inflation. What I am saying is that in view of the President's statement and because of the inequities I have mentioned, he is not inclined to approve this bill. I believe a cost-of-living increase, in line with my proposal, would have a real chance for approval.

I regret such an important bill affecting the welfare of almost one million of our best citizens has not received the consideration to which it is entitled.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Member, the gentleman from California and a former member of the committee who is quite familiar with this legislation.

Mr. MILLER of California. The gentleman said that this does not include the Foreign Service employees. Are not the Foreign Service employees, or their salaries rather, fixed under an entirely different act?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes. Just as the legislative and judiciary employees are not ordinarily considered under the jurisdiction of this committee. Of course, the gentleman realizes there are many employees not in the bill.

Mr. MILLER of California. I agree that perhaps they should be raised, and I hope they will be raised, but the gentleman knows that this matter of adjusting the salaries of legislative employees and judicial employees has always been the function of this committee. All of the long recitation that the gentleman has made of salary increases has always included these people. Occasionally we have left out 1 or 2 categories inadvertently, but the Foreign Service employees come under the Foreign Service Act. I am certain the distinguished gentleman from Kansas would not want to mislead the people by saying we are discriminating against them.

Mr. REES of Kansas. No, and the gentleman knows that they have not been misled.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the only point I am making with respect to that is that if

you are going to add additional employees, then employees in the Foreign Service should have been included. But if we are going all the way as in this bill why would they be omitted?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska who is a very valuable member of our committee and has attended all the hearings.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska. The legislative employees come under the jurisdiction of the various Congressmen, is that not true? Those people who work for you and me are considered legislative employees?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Of course, we did think they were under the jurisdiction of the Members of Congress, but under this proposal additional pay is provided, irrespective of whether we want to increase them or not.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska. I am in support of our civil service workers, but if a Congressman wishes to increase the pay of his staff he can do so without this legislation; can he not?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I understand this bill, plus the postal pay bill will make a total increase in payroll of \$850 million.

Mr. REES of Kansas. About \$850 million.

Mr. JONAS. A few weeks ago this Chamber rang with criticisms because of the largest peacetime budget in our history. Is it true that this additional pay raise would be over and above the budget figure submitted for 1958?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is my understanding of it. The same economic conditions exist today as existed in the House only a month ago when the postal-pay bill was passed. Our No. 1 domestic problem is inflation. The President warned of the consequences resulting from increased pay. He pointed out that it might set off a chain of reaction which could add about \$2 billion to our national budget.

This legislation does not include a military-pay increase, which is bound to come along later. So later on we will be faced with a bill providing for an increase for those in the military service.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. DIES. What would it cost to give a proportionate increase to the military personnel?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not have those figures exactly, but it would be approximately a billion dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this bill does not by any means deal with all of the Federal employees; this bill

deals only with the classified civil-service employees plus 4,200 officers and employees in the judicial branch, and 6,100 employees in the legislative branch.

All told the Federal Government has on the payroll 2,400,000 civilian employees. This bill deals with nine hundred fifty-seven thousand some-odd and leaves nearly a million and a half more employees who are not dealt with in this bill.

Five hundred and eighteen thousand postal employees will receive a raise if the bill which passed the House a few weeks ago becomes law.

There are some 800,000 employees of the Federal Government who are called wage board employees, the blue-collar workers. Since 1951 their salary has been increased, these wage board employees, these 800,000 Federal civilian employees, by 25.8 percent, to those employed in the Navy, and an amount which pretty well corresponds to that in the other departments of the Government where these wage board employees work.

In addition to that increase for the wage board employees, we have an increase across the board of \$546 per year for the postal employees.

Do you think under these circumstances, it is a fair proposition to say to the employees covered in this bill: We are not going to give you a raise? That is unfair and on the face of it the question answers itself. You cannot fairly and justly give cost-of-living increases to wage board employees, to postal employees, and then say to these remaining Federal employees: "We are not going to give you a raise."

Other Members have spoken about the rate of turnover in Federal employment, and it is a very serious thing. The turnover, in many instances, in our Government agencies runs as high as 25 percent. It is a costly thing to the Federal Government always to have new and inexperienced employees coming in while experienced employees leave Government to go into private business because they can receive better pay, better wages, and better fringe benefits than they get in Federal employment.

This bill gives an overall 11-percent increase with a ceiling of \$1,000. You will find on pages 2 and 3 of the committee report a schedule of the present rates of pay and the proposed rates of pay; and it gives you to the dollar what the present pay is and what the proposed rates of pay will be.

You will also find at the bottom of page 3 in the report a table which gives the number of employees under the Classification Act of 1949, and the annual direct payroll cost. You will find listed there the officers and employees in the judicial branch—and they are just 4,200 as compared with 957,000 classified employees. You will find there also the officers and employees in the legislative branch.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, you will see there the officers and

employees in the legislative branch—that is our branch—and they number 6,100. The annual direct payroll cost is \$4,250,000.

Some objection was made that the committee held no hearings on the last two classifications—the judicial and the legislative employees. Well, we have held hearings before on these two classifications and, although none were held this year, if there is any subject a Member of Congress is qualified to legislate on without having hearings, we ought to be able to legislate on the pay of our own employees without hearings. We are familiar with every phase of information that concerns those legislative employees. You know whether or not they need an increase and, as the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] pointed out a moment ago, if this increase is more than they should have the amount of pay for these legislative employees is in the hands of each Member and if his employees are getting more than they need it is a simple thing for him to reduce them. As the gentleman from Kansas said, that would be something that no Member would want to do, but if he feels that this is too much of an increase and too much money, he can correct that by simply reducing the salary.

The report on H. R. 2462 points out clearly that the weight of testimony at the hearings showed the need for such an increase. In 1951 the 7½ percent increase failed to bring Federal employees in line with private industry. Since 1952 the average hourly straight time wage earnings in industry have increased 18.5 percent. Based on this alone the 11 percent increase still won't bring the Federal employees up with those in industry.

Even within the Federal Government we find that wage board employees have had their salaries increased by 25.8 percent since 1951 as compared to 7½ percent for classification act employees. This is an obviously unfair situation.

It is common knowledge that the cost of living is rising sharply. How can we expect the Federal employee to feed his family and maintain a decent standard of living when his salary is not increased? We cannot and that is why we are losing competent employees. That is also one reason why we are faced with larger and large numbers on the payroll. We are paying a high price for our failure to grant a pay raise. We are paying for it by having to hire a greater number of inexperienced workers to replace the skilled ones we are losing. At the same time Government services are not being rendered as promptly and efficiently as they should.

We are talking now about a relatively small group of employees—a little over a million employees. Are they to be made to suffer when the rest of the country is getting additional pay? Are we going to let this small group be crushed by trying to use them as a roadblock to stop inflation? The cost of this legislation is a little over two-thirds of 1 percent of the budget. That will not upset our economy? Also those employees pay taxes. That means that

about 100 million or one-fifth of the cost will be returned to the Treasury.

To me there is no real basis for denying this increase. In the name of fairness to this group of employees we should do unto them as has been done unto others.

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I have no illusions about what the result of the vote on this bill will be. I have no misconceptions at all as to what anyone might say or do that will materially change the vote; but I do feel compelled so say a few things before the vote comes, and to express something of what I am quite sure is the attitude of the President in respect to this particular legislation.

Mr. Chairman, it is the responsibility of the Congress in the first instance to fix the pay of the people who work for the Government. We necessarily must meet this issue from time to time. Through the years as we have met it, and may I say for myself as I have met it, I have tried to be generous and helpful and understanding. I have voted for increases in pay from time to time. As majority leader of the House of Representatives on occasion I have taken the lead in putting such legislation through the House of Representatives. But while we always want to be generous—and, actually, if one has the human instincts I am sure we all have, we would like to be ultragenerous—we at the same time have a responsibility to the people of the country generally, yes, to the taxpayers of the country who, may I say, not long ago by the thousands were writing me, telegraphing me, calling me on the phone, and coming to see me, demanding that the budget retain its balance, that the cost of Government be cut in order that one day they could look forward again to a tax reduction.

In a way we are on the horn of a dilemma. We would like to be ultragenerous, as generous as anyone could think of being with the people who work for the Government, but at the same time the other horn of that dilemma is that we have a responsibility to the financial integrity and stability of the Government of the United States and the Treasury of the United States. Yes; the very people who will profit by the passage of this bill, if it ever becomes law, also have something at stake, too. But may I say parenthetically at this juncture it is my opinion that it will never become law as it is written; it is my conviction that it will not become law, and I think anyone who has read the public pronouncements of the President must know and understand that this bill as it is drawn is in direct contravention of the policy of the administration. So, while it is his practice, in-violate, not to say beforehand what may happen, I think I can honestly predict, as one who knows something about the administration's attitude, that this bill,

if it should go to the White House in this form, will be vetoed.

Now, having that in mind, let us take another look at the situation that has existed since this administration came to power in 1953. The cost of living since that time has gone up, roughly around 5 percent. Now, in all that time and in those earlier years particularly, many people did get an increase in their pay. Government employees got an increase in their pay, and I would just like to point this out, that those increases in pay were actual and honest and effective increases in pay. They meant more purchasing power in the take-home pay of the people who got the raises. For too long had increases in pay been illusory. They were not actually increases in pay; they were phony cost-of-living increases designed only to keep pace with the increased cost of living. As I say, the cost of living has remained relatively stable; not as stable as some would like to have it, but relatively stable. So, in undertaking what we are trying to do here today, as we undertook to do in the postal pay bill, I think it should be kept in mind, as many contend, that this will set off another inflationary spiral and we will get right back to where we were, which is that the increases in pay are immediately eaten up, if they ever catch up with inflation, which, as the gentleman from Kansas has said, is one of the major threats to our national security today.

Now, the gentleman from Kansas has pointed out another thing that I think we had better be thinking about. We have a debt limit in this country of \$275 billion. When this administration first came into power it is my recollection that the debt was right up against the ceiling. And, after quite a bit of argument pro and con, if my memory serves me correctly, we had first of all a \$5 billion temporary increase in the ceiling; then subsequently we had 1 year with a \$3 billion temporary increase, and then after that a \$2 billion temporary increase in the debt ceiling. Now, this year it had been hoped that we would be able to go through this fiscal year without increasing that debt ceiling, but I can say to you, if you will get the statement of the Treasury that is available to all of us, it is going to be nip and tuck whether we will make it. If we cannot make it, there is no alternative but to call the Congress back into session and to increase that debt ceiling. The debt right now is close to \$272 billion. We know that as we go into the months between now and the end of the year, that is the time when receipts coming into the Government drop off. So you can see very readily how close we are now.

If the Postal Pay bill were to become law and if the bill before us were to become law, the total annual cost would be almost \$900 million. If you divide that by 12, that is \$75 million a month. If it becomes effective in September, that would be \$300 million added to the burden of the budget for this year.

I say to you in all candor that that could well be the straw that will break the camel's back. If that is what the Congress wants to do, that is its respon-

sibility. But I say to you frankly that as this bill is drawn, as far as it goes and the fashion in which it is drawn, I do not see how, under my responsibility as a Member of the House of Representatives, I can vote for it.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Does the gentleman take into account in his prediction as to the effect on the budget that this increase would have, the present contract cancellations and cut-backs in rates of expenditure and the imposition of new ceilings on expenditures below the level of spending provided by the Congress?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes; I might say to the gentleman that those have all been taken into account. I just want to say to you that on the most optimistic assumptions it is possible to make—and some of them I do not think are quite valid—we are going to be right up against that debt ceiling. And if we are not very, very careful, we are going to be put to the necessity of increasing it.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DIES. If the postal pay increase becomes law and if the pending bill becomes law, how can we deny to the military personnel a proportionate increase?

Mr. HALLECK. I must say that a great many people believe that of all the folks who work for the Government, the people in the military service are the most underpaid. I saw a little item on the editorial page of the Washington Post this morning. I recall it particularly because one of the men named is from Lafayette, Ind., in the district I represent. I do not know how many Members saw it but it was headed "Quote Without Comment." I include it at this time because it is an interesting comment on pay in the military services:

QUOTE WITHOUT COMMENT

The following item is reprinted in entirety from the Conad News Service of the Continental Air Defense Command with headquarters at Ent Air Force Base in Colorado Springs:

"LAS VEGAS, NEV.—Four Air Force men handled the delicate assembly job on the arming for firing of an air-to-air atomic rocket on July 19, 1957, a test so successful it may revolutionize the air defense system.

"The men were 1st Lt. Don K. Sykes of Lansdowne, Pa., S. Sgt. William H. Ferguson, Lafayette, Ind., 1st Sgt. R. Cox, Ulrichsville, Ohio, and Melvin Miko, Larksville, Pa.

"Their combined take-home pay per month equals that of another highly respected assembler in Las Vegas—one bartender."

Actually, these are the people who are underpaid. Pressure is building up there. Not only that, but pressures are beginning to build up all over the country for wage increases. Of course, many of those are justified. We all want to see everybody paid as much as it is possible to pay them. At the same time, there is a definite responsibility on our part to maintain the fiscal integrity and stability of our Government and the whole economy of the country.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I think we are all concerned with the fiscal condition of the country. I know we all take our responsibilities seriously. But I cannot for the life of me understand why we should single out one group of Federal employees and say to them, "Your salaries cannot be brought into relationship with the salaries of like people in private industry without destroying the whole fiscal balance of the country." It just does not make sense.

Are we always going to place our loyal employees on a subsistence-wage basis? People who work for subsistence wages are the people in the undeveloped regions of the world where a man through his efforts gets merely enough to keep body and soul together.

On the other hand, should not the Federal Government be the optimum-type employer and pay its employees at a rate sufficient that they can live according to the high, vaunted American way of life, that they can enjoy some of the good things of life, that they can be assured that their children and their families are taken care of, that they may own some of the gadgets that are so blatantly displayed and advertised over radio and television and through the pages of the slick-paper magazines? Should they be set aside as a class apart and told, "You are Federal employees, you are not entitled to these things"? How do you expect to get faithful employees and how do you expect to hold their respect in the Federal service?

Our colleague, the gentleman from Georgia, Judge Davis, has told you that there is a group within the Federal service, the wage-board employees, whose salaries are allowed to be set on another basis. Their salaries have gone up 25 percent during the period the Federal salaries have been allowed to go up but 7.5 percent.

You talk about the cost of living. It crept for a while and it is galloping now. I am not too certain that, within the next 6 months, it will not be going at supersonic speed. Are we ever going to close the gap between Federal salaries and that cost of living? We have not attempted it since 1951. It is time we acted realistically in recognizing the plight of our workers and bring their salaries into line with the salary scale of non-Government workers.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT].

(Mr. WAINWRIGHT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, what we are doing here, as the former majority leader, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] pointed out, is an exercise in semantics. As the gentleman from North Dakota said when we discussed the postal pay raise bill, the Congress of the United States is acting

like a group of kindergarden children, if I remember the gentleman's words correctly. I think the same thing applies to us this afternoon.

We have been told by very responsible authority that the President of the United States intends to veto this bill. The bill will cost well over half a billion dollars. It has been pointed out here in the question asked by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] that the next people, and deservedly so, to receive a raise would be the armed services of the United States, which would make a total pay raise for this year of over \$2 billion. Consequently, it seems to me this is a dead issue.

There is one hope, and that is an amendment that I hope will be offered by the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], which presents the opportunity to vote for a 5-percent pay raise. Such a raise, whether it be called a cost-of-living raise or whether it be termed a reasonable pay raise, would possibly be acceptable to the executive branch and would not be vetoed. That kind of raise would then become the law of the land. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] suggested that the only people who opposed this bill, when they appeared before us, were the Bureau of the Budget people. I was reminded of my four children who every year want a new bicycle. They are always after their parents. The only person who objects to the granting of the new bicycle is the parent. The United States Government is in much the same position. The United States Government is the only objector to this \$2 billion drain on the Federal budget.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I believe we find ourselves very much in the same position we did when we were debating the postal salary-increase bill. I take the position that there is a reasonable increase due to our employees. I set forth the 7½-percent amendment at that time. I intend to do this—at the appropriate time. I recognize the temper of the House and I realize this thing is going through with a large vote. Everybody is going to get all the political mileage that they can out of this thing except the Federal employee. That is the way it appears now. The same repeat performance that we had a couple of years ago. I do not understand why we cannot come to some reasonable compromise both from the administration's point of view and the point of view of the representatives of the employees so that the employees of the United States can get what is a reasonable and sound increase. Now there is another matter that is going to come up before this body either late today or probably next week. We are going to have to raise a little money to try to pay for some of these bills. We have a postal rate increase and that will bring in about four-hundred-and-some-odd millions of dollars. I might say, if the postal salary increase goes through and the civil-service salary increase goes through, and the same thing for our re-

tirees and the same thing for the military, we are still going to be at least a billion dollars off. With reference to the postal rate increase, as I see it now, and that increase was passed out of our committee a few months ago, it is antiquated and it should be amended. I do not intend to amend it because I recognize it is very difficult for people, for some reason or another, to face the issue of raising the money. It is awfully easy politically to spend the money, but when it comes to raising it, we have another problem altogether. I am not going to take up any more of your time, but so far as I am concerned we might just as well vote. Get your vote on the record so that everybody can be recognized as being for the employee. I intend, if I can, to offer this 7½-percent amendment. If it is defeated, I intend to vote against this bill because I still think that is the best decision as far as the employees of the Government are concerned.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield.

Mr. LAIRD. The statement the gentleman made is that if one is truly interested in helping the Federal employees, the only way you can do it is to try to reach a compromise someplace between the position of administration and of this committee; is that correct?

Mr. CEDERBERG. It seems that way to me.

Mr. LAIRD. Do you not think the same thing is happening here that happened 3 years ago. The only loser today is going to be the Federal employees?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I think that is right. Furthermore, I find an inequity here. You are going to vote an 11-percent increase for the civil service employees, and it is 12 or 12.5 percent average for the postal employees. And under this you are going to do something else for the military. I see no consistency in this thing at all. There may be political consistency, but I see no consistency as far as the employees are concerned.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the gentleman that I join with him and I shall support him on his amendment.

I am most anxious to see the Federal employees receive a wage increase this year. Every Member of the House knows that H. R. 2462 will never become effective unless amended to meet some of the objectives of President Eisenhower.

This bill provides for an 11-percent increase. The President has indicated that he would accept a 5-percent increase. I shall support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] providing for a 7½-percent increase. If this compromise is enacted we have an opportunity to do something concrete for our Federal employees. If this Cederberg compromise is defeated, it will mean a majority of this House is willing to do nothing for our Federal employees this year.

The average yearly pay for Federal employees throughout the United States is \$4,700. If this 7½-percent amendment is adopted I am confident that the

President will sign this bill. It will mean an average pay increase of \$352.50, in addition to the yearly step increase. If this amendment is defeated, we are asking for a Presidential veto which will mean no increase during the next year.

Each member must decide now if he is a true friend of the Federal worker or is only interested in making political hay at the expense of these loyal workers. A vote for this bill without the Cederberg amendment is in effect a vote for no increase for Federal employees this year. I plead with the Members of the House today to enact a bill that can become law.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Does the gentleman share the view of the gentleman from New York that the bill, which is before the House now, would be vetoed by the President if it is passed in its present form?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I would say in my personal opinion and from past experience, there is every indication that it will be vetoed. I will be glad to meet the gentleman in back of the Hall later on and make a little wager with him, if he likes.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Does the gentleman base that opinion upon the statement made by the gentleman from Indiana that it was his opinion that it would be vetoed?

Mr. CEDERBERG. No. I will tell you, I think the representatives of the postal employees know that it is going to be vetoed, and that is why they were so active, according to the newspapers that I read, to get so many civil-rights votes in the other body.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Then the gentleman does not place it upon the statement of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. CEDERBERG. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] has expired.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER].

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest, as I always do when the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] takes the well of this House. I believe he told the Members of this House how generous he would like to be if he saw any place he could get the money with which to be generous. I notice that whether the gentleman is generous or not depends a great deal on who is to be the recipient of that generosity. It seems as though the people who have his line of thinking are the people who seek to fulfill the Scriptures, wherein it is written:

For unto him that hath shall it be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.

I yield back the rest of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN].

(Mr. JOHANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the view expressed in the minority report by the distinguished chairman of the committee, when he said in the final paragraph that he believed the legislation should be recommitted and no action taken until final disposition of the bill providing increases in salaries of postal employees.

I would like to point out that the history of this legislation for the past 2 or 3 pay raises have been either that the postal and classified pay raises were identical and incorporated in the same bill, as was the case with the vetoed bill of 1954, or that the classified pay increases were acted on in the House after the completion of all legislative action on the postal pay increases. This was the case in 1955 when the legislation for the classified increase was voted out of the House 10 days after the postal pay bill, once vetoed, had been passed a second time and signed into law.

It seems to me if we are to have equitable treatment of Government employees, that is the procedure that should be followed in this instance. I believe a classified pay increase is in order, but as a practical matter should be acted on following final decision on the postal pay legislation.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER].

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I hope my remarks will not be interpreted as being in opposition to this bill, because I intend to vote for it.

It is apparent to me, that in this bill and in the postal pay bill we have greased the squeaking wheel. Letters and phone calls and meetings have mounted up; pressure has mounted up, and we have justifiably yielded to it—I do not think that the action we have taken is wrong, but I do say we are making a big mistake in our consideration of pay-raise legislation when we do not seek out the very important wheel which has not squeaked so loudly. I refer to our scientific and technical personnel. We go along and we vote billions of dollars for new armaments, defense expenditures, mutual security, and we think we have protected our security; yet, day in and day out, in the most vital, scientific installations in this country we have capable, scientific, technical men who leave Government employment to go to private employers. These men are doing the research work which will decide whether we keep pace with our possible enemies. The Russians realize the importance of this problem, and they are cultivating their scientific personnel. Meanwhile, we grease the squeaking wheel and ignore one of the most vital areas of pay legislation, one which involves our national safety and security.

I sincerely hope that during the next session of Congress the Post Office and Civil Service Committee will grant hearings on the bills which have been introduced by my colleague from California [Mr. Moss] and myself. We believe they would permanently solve this problem of keeping our scientific and technical personnel on the job.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BALDWIN].

(Mr. BALDWIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill H. R. 2462. I think we have to recognize the fact that if we are going to attract to the Federal civil service the type of personnel we need in that service, we should make available to them salaries comparable with competing types of jobs.

I would just like to cite a few examples of wage rates in northern California, in the San Francisco Bay area. At the present time we are starting stenographers in the Government Service at Grade GS-2 at \$246 per month and in GS-3 at \$264 per month. The city of San Francisco is paying stenographers 18 percent above those figures. The city of Berkeley is paying stenographers 20 percent above those figures.

In the San Francisco Bay area Lockheed is advertising for stenographers at an opening salary of \$352 per month. I would like to cite 2 or 3 more sets of figures. As an example, the San Francisco State College has been advertising in the San Francisco papers for stenographer-clerks at \$281, and for typists at \$286 per month.

In another case one of the large industrial companies in the San Francisco area has been advertising for IBM tabulating machine operators at \$346 to start, with progressive increases during the first year.

The Federal Government pays its operators \$286 to start, with a maximum of \$327 after 6 years.

Our firefighters receive a starting salary of \$286 and can advance to \$327.

Our guards are starting at \$264 and after 6 years reach \$307 per month. Yet policemen and firemen for the city of San Francisco receive a maximum of \$489 per month.

We have got to recognize this differential and take steps to correct it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HYDE].

(Mr. HYDE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation.

I do want to just emphasize what the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER] spoke about a few moments ago.

Although the Government employee has received a number of increases since World War II, nevertheless, his salary has not kept pace with the increase in cost of living.

It, therefore, seems appropriate that the Congress should give favorable consideration to a general salary increase for the classified Government employee. The Government employee does not have bargaining rights with his employer, consequently, it is incumbent upon the Congress to keep constantly on the alert to make sure that the Federal employee is paid an adequate income in order to enable the Government to be on

an equal bargaining basis with private industry for the best qualified personnel.

I regret that the bill before us does not provide adequate salary increases and desirable classification adjustments for our scientific and technical personnel. The Federal Government is losing valuable scientific personnel every day because their salaries are so far out of line with what they can get in private industry.

A case in point and a good example is our Federal Bureau of Standards. Our Bureau of Standards is one of the most important branches of Government; as a matter of fact, although many may not be aware of it, one of its most important functions is to see that our economy, the free enterprise system, can function smoothly under a proper system of scientific standards.

The salaries of the employees of the Bureau of Standards are pitiful in comparison with what they can get in private industry. The people in this Bureau should be the best in their field of science, but the fact is we are no longer able to hold on to the best in that Bureau.

I sincerely hope that the Committee will give this important subject serious consideration without further delay.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT].

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us is a good bill. It will go far to provide the classified workers with a better standard of living; perhaps it will only go far enough to keep for them a standard of living that they presently enjoy. From the Government's point of view it is going to help in the matter of the recruitment and retention of employees.

Mr. Chairman, we used to have a Member of this Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, a very fine, sincere Member, Mr. Rich, who would often come to the well of the House and raise the question, "Where are you going to get the money?" I want to face that question very fairly and forthrightly at this time. The figures will show that if the rate bill which is going to be the next order of business in this House is passed, it will provide funds to pay 75 percent of the postal and the classified pay increase. Then we ought to remember that 20 percent of this raise is never going to go out of the Treasury. It is going to be withheld in the form of taxes. That means 95 percent of the money is provided and, over and above that, the withholding for retirement will take some 6½ percent, which adds up to over 10 percent of this pay raise.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska. Now that the gentleman is on that particular point I think it should be called to the attention of the committee that on page 13 of the report there is the following provision:

PROVISION FOR COST TO BE ABSORBED WITHIN EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

Section 6 of the reported bill requires the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to

provide by regulation for the absorption, by the respective departments and agencies in the executive branch, of the cost of the increases in compensation provided for in the bill within the limits of existing appropriations for the fiscal year in which the bill is approved. It is to be noted that this requirement applies exclusively to departments and agencies which actually are in, and are part of, the executive branch.

Subsection (b) of section 6 stipulates that this section shall not be considered to require the separation of any individual by reduction in force or other personnel action or the placing of any individual in a leave-without-pay status.

Subsection (c) of section 6 provides that such section shall not apply to the postal field service and to such other departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with the approval of the President, may designate.

That amendment was inserted in the bill by our colleague from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN] and it directs the Bureau of the Budget to absorb so far as possible the additional expense that is involved in this pay raise within those agencies concerned. Will not the gentleman say something about that?

Mr. CORBETT. I would like to thank the gentleman for his excellent contribution to the logic of this particular point. As I recall we both voted for that amendment. Adding them all up again, if we are going to pass a postal rate increase which I think we will, and which I am willing to support, we are going to take care of 75 percent of this increased cost. We are going to retain approximately 20 percent in the way of taxes and we will, as the gentleman from Kansas pointed out, save a considerable portion of this money by a reduction in the payroll.

Likewise we must remember that this House and the other body in their wisdom have been doing a pretty thorough job of cutting the budget for fiscal 1958. So I cannot for the life of me see where this matter of granting a reasonable increase to the Federal employees is going to break the back of the most wealthy Nation in the history of civilization.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to address myself for a moment to another subject. We have been told repeatedly that this pay raise will spark another spiral of inflation. These facts, I am sure, are true: There is no kind of a pay raise that is less inflationary than a raise to Government employees because nobody can use such an increase as a justification for increasing the price of any commodity. There may be some increased demand on the part of this one sixty-fifth of our working force in the purchase of goods and supplies. Maybe they will utilize all of it in payment of their debts, I do not know, but I would say that actually what we are attempting to do here is to meet an inflation which has already occurred. We are trying to bring our people into a proper balance and we need not be ashamed of the benefits that Federal employees receive for giving a dedicated service to the Government of these United States.

Mr. MUMMA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MUMMA. I would like to ask a question about the wage board, because it presents quite a problem in my district. The blue collar workers seem to have an advantage over the white collar workers, and it causes a lot of unhappiness. Has the question of the wage board salary revision ever been discussed?

Mr. CORBETT. I will say that it has never been discussed, and it should be made clear here that in our many hundreds of area wage boards there is a constant revision being made to bring the blue collar workers' salaries up to the prevailing wage in the area. There never has been any discussion of terminating it but of applying it to the other workers.

Mr. MUMMA. I think one or the other ought to be eliminated because of the dissension among the employees. What was the original method of determining the rate of wages in the different trades? How did they arrive at it?

Mr. CORBETT. The area wage board is supposed to be examined into that.

Mr. MUMMA. Who does that consist of?

Mr. CORBETT. The area wage board is appointed by the Labor Department, and as to the enforcement of the various acts governing those particular wages, I am sure we could not go into it in detail right now, but I know what the gentleman is driving at.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this bill will pass.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Section 6 of the bill requires the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to absorb those increases in regular appropriations.

Mr. CORBETT. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. But, subsection (b) says in part that this section shall not be considered to require the separation of any individual by reduction in force or other personnel action. Now, are not those two things inconsistent? How can the Director absorb this increase without making separations from the service?

Mr. CORBETT. The apparent inconsistency, I think, does not exist, because the attempt is being made there to have the Director of the Budget and the agencies do the job of reducing the work force by attrition so far as possible.

Mr. JONAS. By not hiring new people to take the place of people who resign?

Mr. CORBETT. That is right; that when vacancies occur, they should be left unfilled.

Mr. JONAS. But will that not operate to the detriment of the service?

Mr. CORBETT. We tried to approach that question in all sorts of ways over the years, and the last attempt was to give the President discretion as to which agency it applies to.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am strongly opposed to the enactment of this legislation. I am taking the same position with reference to this measure as I did when the postal employees pay bill was considered. Unquestionably both of these pay bills are inflationary, will add fuel to the ever-increasing inflationary spiral, and furthermore, in my opinion, neither one will ever become the law of this land.

Now, this bill, if it is approved and becomes law, will increase the cost of the operation of our Federal Government by \$537,638,000. The bill already voted by the House increasing the postal employees will cost \$317 million, making a total cost of the two proposed pieces of legislation over \$850 million. These two salary increases, if they ever become law, will raise the Federal civilian payroll to a record peacetime high of \$12,815 million. This represents over 16 percent of our entire Federal budget.

These salaries already are getting out of line, and I say that if we ever expect to reduce the expenditures of our Government, we must go slow about increasing salaries. This is no time under present inflationary conditions to be increasing the salaries of employees, and for that reason I have taken a strong position ever since the first of this year against any increase this year in the salaries of any personnel of our Government on account of the condition of our National Treasury, the ever-increasing inflationary spiral and the urgent need for economy in our fiscal affairs.

We know that if the postal pay bill and the classified pay bill should become law—and I am absolutely confident they will not become law—that then increases will be given to military personnel, State Department Foreign Service personnel, medical employees of the Veterans' Administration, and so forth. There will be comparable increases for the 2,800,000 military personnel, the uniformed personnel of the United States Coast Guard, the Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey; the 12,451 Foreign Service personnel, including the International Cooperation Agency and the United States Information Agency; and the 23,855 medical service personnel of the Veterans' Administration, all of which would cost an additional \$1,100,000,000.

The end result of this chain reaction well could be a total increase of nearly \$2 billion in total salary increases. Our Government just cannot stand this expenditure. As the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], stated, this Government is in serious financial condition today. It appears to me that it may be necessary to have at least a temporary increase in our debt ceiling of \$275 billion.

I have here a news story by the Associated Press, dated yesterday. It says:

Under Secretary of the Treasury Burgess says he is sure that Secretary of the Treasury Anderson will want to talk with Congress about the national debt ceiling before this session ends.

He goes on to say:

Chairman BYRD, Democrat, of Virginia, of the Finance Committee told a reporter he

understood unofficially that the Treasury might have trouble in getting by under the ceiling this October and November based on present revenue and spending estimates.

Of course, if this bill should become law it would require a supplemental appropriation. Where is this money coming from? I think it is high time that the Members of Congress showed some concern and some interest in our overburdened taxpayers. Our taxpayers have been long suffering. They have been burdened with excessive taxation. How in the world can we ever hope to give our taxpayers any relief from the present oppressive and burdensome taxes if we keep on piling up increase after increase in the cost of the operations of our Government?

I think this is a serious matter and pretty soon you are going to find out that the taxpayers of our Nation are going to wake up and demand economy. In my opinion those Members who keep voting for these increases for everything will be called to task by the taxpayers and their votes for various increases in our Government expenditures may come to haunt them, because this excessive, unbridled spending must be halted or else the taxpayers will throw us all out of office for failing to hold down the expenses of this Government.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I want to compliment the gentleman on his forthright statement. I should like to have him comment on the language in section 6, which appears on pages 9 and 10. One would gather from this language that we are saying in effect that this should not require a supplemental appropriation, that the Bureau of the Budget must take steps to insure that this increased cost of \$500 million be absorbed by the various departments. Is it the gentleman's impression that we have so overappropriated for these departments that now they can assume an additional responsibility of absorbing \$500 million of cost?

Mr. MURRAY. I can assure the gentleman that that section is just wishful thinking.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. That is the way it appears to me.

Mr. MURRAY. It is innocuous, and it is not a directive or a mandate to the Director of the Budget to save this money.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Either we have overappropriated by \$500 million or else this directive in section 6 cannot be carried out.

Mr. MURRAY. Certainly the gentleman is correct.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Subsection (b) in effect tells the Bureau that we do not mean what we say in subsection (a).

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct. It is a meaningless, powerless section, which has no effect whatsoever in reducing or taking care of any part of the cost of this item.

As I said before in discussing the postal pay bill, I think our greatest problem today is inflation. It is our No. 1 economic problem. And if Congress does not take some steps to help to curb inflation I do not know what is going to happen to the economy of this country.

This bill provides for an 11-percent increase to all the classified employees and the legislative and judicial employees. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, since the last increase of 7.5 percent was given to the classified employees and the legislative employees in 1955 there has been an increase of only 5 percent in the cost of living. How in the high heavens can you now justify an increase of 11 percent when there has been an increase of only 5 percent in the cost of living?

Further, the great majority of these classified employees have received promotions and pay increases through upgrading. According to the Director of the Budget, the average Federal employee's salary has increased from 1953 about 14.7 percent. Of that amount, 7.5 percent was due to a pay increase bill passed on March 1, 1955. The other half represents the promotions and the upgrading of employees, so they have actually gotten around 14 percent.

I know you are going to pass this bill, but I think you are going to make a serious mistake when you increase these Federal employees by 11 percent. The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the other body voted out a bill to increase the compensation of Federal employees by only 7.5 percent, and here you have this bill of 11 percent, without any cause, reason, or rhyme. I say it is high time to stop and call a halt to this excessive spending in our Government.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Would the gentleman, for the RECORD, indicate in what other respects the Federal Government provides for employees?

Mr. MURRAY. We have the most liberal fringe benefits in the history of the world for Federal employees. The fringe benefits given to these employees amount to 29.5 percent of the total payroll. They include cheap insurance, liberal leave, the finest retirement system in the world, and many other fringe benefits amounting to 29.5 percent in addition to their salaries.

Mr. JONAS. Does not the Government provide half the cost of the retirement system and one-third the insurance premium?

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct; yes.

I should like to say one word about the legislative and judicial employees. When this bill was introduced there was no provision in the bill for increasing the legislative and judicial employees' pay. Naturally, there was no hearing as to the need for any increase for legislative or judicial employees.

Since the last pay bill was passed giving the classified employees and the legislative and judicial employees a 7.5-per-

cent increase, which was on March 1, 1955, we have increased the base pay given to each Member of Congress for legislative help. In 1955, after the passage of the pay bill, we raised the base allowance of pay for each Member's staff from \$15,000 to \$17,500, which is a 16 2/3-percent increase. Our legislative employees are pretty well paid, and they are paid better than they are in private employment. I do not believe it can be justified to give legislative employees an 11-percent increase.

Let us see about legislative employees outside the offices of Members of the House. Since the last pay bill was passed this House by 7 special resolutions has raised the salaries of 112 officers and employees. I have a list of them here, showing sizable increases in various offices, of officers of the House, and other employees of the House. Some of them have gotten increases since the last pay bill, as much as over \$3,300. Another increase is \$2,869, another \$2,350, and another \$2,240. They have been given these increases since the last pay bill was passed. Yet you would give these employees an 11-percent increase under this bill. In other words, the gross pay of an employee who now gets \$9,000 would be increased by \$999. There would be an increase of not more than \$1,000 to these employees who are getting over \$9,000. I say it is not justified.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. WEAVER. I want to congratulate the gentleman on his very fine statement. Would the gentleman care to comment on this question? Based on the increase in the cost of living, what would the gentleman consider as fair and reasonable, not only for the postal employees but also for the classified employees?

Mr. MURRAY. I have stated my position several times during the debate on this bill and also on the postal pay bill. I am opposed to any kind of increase at this time because it will add fuel to the inflationary fire which, if it is not stopped, is going to ruin the economy of our Government. If it is not halted, in my opinion, we are going step by step, deeper and deeper, into a welfare socialistic government. Just mark my word. If we do not stop this trend that is what is going to happen to our Government.

Mr. WEAVER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, consider this question of the increase for employees of the judiciary. There is not one line of testimony about these increases. We do not know what the employees of the judiciary are getting. The committee does not know what the judges are paying their law clerks. We do not know what the secretaries of the judges are getting. Yet, without any testimony, we increase their salaries 11 percent. I say that this is an ill-considered bill. I think it should be recommitted. I do not think the House should pass this bill. It is not going to become law, so why waste our time here with a bill that will never become law.

I fully realize that my opposition is in vain and that my efforts are futile, but I cannot remain silent.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I want to say that the gentleman will have the opportunity to vote to recommit the bill because such a motion will be offered at the appropriate time.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That each of the existing rates of basic compensation provided in section 603 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (65 Stat. 612; 54 S. C. 1113 (b); and 69 Stat. 172), is hereby increased by 10 percent of that part which is not in excess of \$2,500 per annum, plus 24½ percent of that part thereof which is in excess of \$2,500 per annum, but not in excess of \$10,000 per annum, plus 27 percent of that part which is in excess of \$10,000 per annum. Such augmented rates shall be considered to be the regular rates of compensation provided by such section.

SEC. 2. Section 802 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Grade

GS-1.....	\$2,985
GS-2.....	3,285
GS-3.....	3,525
GS-4.....	3,790
GS-5.....	4,075
GS-6.....	4,530
GS-7.....	5,020
GS-8.....	5,515
GS-9.....	6,040
GS-10.....	6,565
GS-11.....	7,095
GS-12.....	8,405
GS-13.....	9,990
GS-14.....	11,320
GS-15.....	12,610
GS-16.....	13,900
GS-17.....	14,975
GS-18.....	16,000

"(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:

"(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date.

"(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between 2 scheduled or 2 longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the general schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the 2 corresponding rates in effect on and after such date.

"(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as

"(b) Any officer or employee who is promoted or transferred to a position in a higher grade shall receive basic compensation at the lowest rate of such higher grade which exceeds his existing rate by not less than the amount of difference between the minimum rate of the grade from which he is promoted or transferred and the minimum rate of the grade to which he is promoted or transferred. If there is no rate in such higher grade which exceeds his existing rate of basic compensation by the amount of such differences, such employee shall receive (A) the maximum scheduled rate of the grade to which he is promoted or transferred, or (B) his existing rate of basic compensation, whichever is higher."

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which begins after January 1, 1957.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That this act may be cited as the 'Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1957.'"

"SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 172; 5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Per annum rates					
\$3,080	\$3,175	\$3,270	\$3,365	\$3,460	\$3,555
3,380	3,475	3,570	3,665	3,760	3,855
3,620	3,715	3,810	3,905	4,000	4,095
3,885	3,980	4,075	4,170	4,265	4,360
4,225	4,375	4,525	4,675	4,825	4,975
4,680	4,830	4,980	5,130	5,280	5,430
5,170	5,320	5,470	5,620	5,770	5,920
5,665	5,815	5,965	6,115	6,265	6,415
6,190	6,340	6,490	6,640	6,790	6,940
6,715	6,865	7,015	7,165	7,315	7,465
7,335	7,575	7,815	8,055	8,295	-----
8,645	8,885	9,125	9,365	9,605	-----
10,205	10,420	10,635	10,850	11,065	-----
11,535	11,750	11,965	12,180	12,395	-----
12,880	13,150	13,420	13,690	-----	-----
14,115	14,330	14,545	14,760	-----	-----
15,190	15,405	15,620	15,835	-----	-----

amended; but, when his position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such act, as amended.

"(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to paragraph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), plus the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under such section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954, and (B) the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 and (C) the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position or (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of this act or any other provision of law; but, when such position becomes vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii) of the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph, the amount of the increase provided by this section shall be held and considered for the purposes of section 208 (b) of such act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee.

"SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

"(b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph designated 'Salaries of supporting personnel' in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 65; Public Law 85-49), or any subsequent appropriation act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this act.

"(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out '\$6,450' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$7,160'.

"SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 11 percent of the aggregate rate of his rate of basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading 'Increased pay for legislative employees' in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), section 4 (a) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, and any other provision of law.

"(b) The rates of basic compensation of the Postmaster of the House of Representatives, the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives, and the rates of basic compensation of the Secretary for the Majority of the Senate, the Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Chief Clerk of the Senate, and the Chaplain of the Senate, are hereby increased by 11 percent.

"(c) Each employee in the legislative branch of the Government whose compensation—

"(1) is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives,

"(2) is not increased by any other provision of this act, and

"(3) is fixed at a gross aggregate rate per annum, shall receive additional compensation at the rate of 11 percent of the rate of his existing gross annual compensation.

"(d) (1) The provisions of subsections (a) and (c) of this section shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated 'Folding documents' under the heading 'Contingent expenses of the Senate' in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subsequent appropriation act, but the limitations contained in such paragraph are hereby increased by 11 percent.

"(2) The limitations in the paragraph designated 'Folding documents' under the heading 'Contingent Expenses of the House' in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subsequent appropriation act, are hereby increased by 11 percent.

"(e) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government within the meaning of subsection (a) of this section.

"(f) The additional compensation provided by this section and the provisions of law referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

"Sec. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$16,000 or more per annum shall be increased by reason of this act, (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased by reason of this act to an amount in excess of \$16,000 per annum, and (3) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased by an amount in excess of \$1,000 by reason of this act.

"Sec. 6. (a) The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized and directed to provide by regulation for the absorption from the respective applicable appropriations or funds available for the fiscal year in which this act is enacted, by the respective departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch, to such extent as the director deems practicable, of the costs of the increases in basic compensation provided by this act.

"(b) Nothing contained in subsection (a) of this section shall be held or considered to require (1) the separation from the service of any individual by reduction in force or other personnel action or (2) the placing of any individual in a leave-without-pay status.

"(c) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply to the field service of the Post Office Department and to such other departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch as the director, with the approval of the President, may designate.

"Sec. 7. This act shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after September 1, 1957.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I have an amendment which is on page 3. Do I have to ask unanimous consent to return to page 3?

The CHAIRMAN. No. The entire committee amendment is open to amendment at any point.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Then, Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CEDERBERG: Page 3 strike out beginning with line 1 and all that follows down through the schedule immediately following line 5 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 2 (a) Each per annum rate of basic compensation for each grade of the general schedule in section 603 (g) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 172; 5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is increased by an amount equal to 7½ percent of the per annum rate for the fourth step-rate of such grade of such general schedule. The amount of each such increase shall be rounded off to the nearest dollar, with one-half cent and over raised to the next higher cent."

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I have two other amendments. I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the other two amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CEDERBERG: Page 7, line 3, strike out "\$7,160" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,934."

Amendment offered by Mr. CEDERBERG: Strike out "11 percent" wherever it appears in section 4 and insert in lieu thereof "7½ percent."

And on page 9, immediately following line 12, insert the following:

"(g) The amounts of the increases provided for in this section shall be rounded to the nearest dollar, with one-half cent and over raised to the next higher cent."

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I will not take over 30 seconds. This is a 7½ percent amendment rather than 11 percent, as provided in the bill. That is all there is to it. The merits of the case have been debated back and forth for quite some time. This puts it in line with the action taken in the other body, and I believe it is an amendment that should merit your support.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Is this not the same increase proposed in the other body?

Mr. CEDERBERG. This is the exact increase proposed in the other body.

Mr. GROSS. I want to compliment the gentleman for offering this amendment and say to him that I propose to support it.

Mr. DELLAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield.

Mr. DELLAY. I would like to associate myself with the gentleman's remarks, and to say that I will support the amendment.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield.

Mr. AVERY. What would be the legislative situation if we adopt your amendment?

Mr. CEDERBERG. The legislative situation would be that you would be adopting a bill which would give an increase to the classified employees of 7½ percent.

Mr. AVERY. I mean could this bill be substituted for the bill in the other body?

Mr. CEDERBERG. The other body has not taken action on the committee recommendation as yet.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

When the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] spoke, he indicated that regardless of what we do on the House floor the President would veto it. I wanted to ask him the question, What would the President accept? Unfortunately I did not have time to do it.

Since 1939 the Consumer Price Index has risen to 120.2. As of 1955 the Federal employees have received an increase of 81 percent, which means there is presently a 39-percent difference between the cost of living today and what they are receiving now. With 11 percent in the bill that still leaves it 28 percent below the cost of living.

The gentleman's amendment simply cuts it down some more and therefore it puts it further out of line with the needs of the Federal employees. I, therefore, recommend that the Committee reject the amendment.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG]. As I pointed out earlier in the debate, this bill is already a compromise. There was legislation before the committee providing for increases up to 18 percent and 25 percent; so again I say it has already been compromised by the committee in bringing it down to 11 percent.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield.

Mr. DIES. Who compromised?

Mr. BROYHILL. As to that, I would say the majority of the committee compromised.

As I pointed out also, the House about 3 or 4 weeks ago, adopted a pay-increase bill for the 500,000 plus postal employees, an increase which averaged 12½ percent.

The pending bill provides an increase for the classified employees of about 1½ percent less. I am sure the Members of this body want to be fair to all employees in the Federal service and provide equal treatment for each group.

I am very much concerned about this threat of a veto, but we have no assurance whatsoever that the 7½-percent proposal would not be vetoed. We may, I think, have to come back with a compromise on this proposed increase even further, but I am not ready to compromise any further until we know what the President will do to the bill when it gets there.

I urge that this amendment be defeated.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield.

Mr. DIES. If this amendment is adopted and the same 7½ percent is given the postal employees, and the postal rate bill is passed, then will not the postal-rate bill provide enough revenue for the 7½-percent increase?

Mr. BROYHILL. I am not so sure as to whether the postal rate bill will supply enough additional revenue for a 7½-percent increase for both the postal workers and classified employees but I believe it will.

Mr. DIES. Approximately.

Mr. BROYHILL. Again I say that we have no assurance that even the 7½-percent bill will be signed by the President.

Mr. DIES. Does not the gentleman believe that the President would be more likely to sign the pay-increase bill if we pass the proposed postal-rate increase?

Mr. BROYHILL. Regardless of that, we feel that an 11-percent increase is justified.

Mr. DIES. But where are you going to get the money?

Mr. BROYHILL. From the very same source we get money to pay all these other bills that have been floating

around here the past few years, from the taxpayers of the country, of course.

Mr. DIES. The taxpayers cannot pay an increase.

Mr. BROYHILL. If they cannot we are in very bad shape.

Mr. DIES. Would the gentleman recommend that we borrow the money at 4 percent?

Mr. BROYHILL. Of course not. I think the Government could well afford to pay a living wage to its employees. If they cannot they better get out of business.

Mr. DIES. Would you favor increased taxes?

Mr. BROYHILL. Of course not.

Mr. DIES. Where are you going to get the money to pay it?

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further.

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

(Mr. SANTANGELO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment which would reduce the proposed increase from 11 percent to 7½ percent.

This amendment really compounds the wrong which was perpetrated against the classified employees in 1951 when Congress passed an increase of 7½ percent. The Civil Service Commission at that time advised us they were being underpaid by about 20 percent. Even with this increase of 7½ percent they were at that time receiving less than a living wage.

And what are we doing now? We are merely keeping it at a low figure so that they must come back and ask for more.

There is a limitation of increase in this bill set at \$1,000. The overall average is about \$500, I believe; at any rate it is less than the \$546 we approved for the postal employees.

Do not forget that these employees cannot bargain with the Government; they cannot strike, nor can they appeal to any wage board which can adjust the differences because of need and the prevailing wage. The only remedy the classified employees have is to come to us and ask us to give them an increase which will permit them to work in dignity and not labor in debt. I say we must treat these employees not as minions but as Government help which make the wheels of our Government machinery go around. These people need this increase. As a matter of fact, the Civil Service Commission in response to an inquiry said, "Yes, we recognize that they need it but because of the economic and fiscal policy this administration cannot approve of this increase." An 11 percent increase will cost \$503 million in direct payroll.

I believe it is more important to take care of our 967,000 classified Government employees than to throw \$300 million or \$500 million elsewhere in the Mideast or in Asia.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANTANGELO. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. MORRISON. In view of our foreign aid authorization bill that we passed not long ago, does not the gentleman think these employees are entitled to an 11 percent cost of living increase which, in fact, does not bring them up to the cost of living figure, as was brought out in the Cordiner report?

Mr. SANTANGELO. I agree with the gentleman. In reply to the question which the gentleman from Texas asked "where are you going to get the money," I wish to state this. I asked the Civil Service Commissioner during the hearings, if we would reduce our budget and expenses sufficiently to offset this pay increase would this administration still oppose the increase and the answer to my question was "Yes." This administration opposes the increase because it does not want to give the Government employees a decent wage. I say we must take care of our own before we take care of the people in Indonesia, Cambodia or Laos or the Mideast.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANTANGELO. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DIES. How did the gentleman vote on foreign aid? Did he help take care of these people?

Mr. SANTANGELO. I voted for some cuts and I voted for granting some of these aids because I believe, though I may disagree with the President, that he is in a better position to know what is good for the country and I went along with him in some measure.

Mr. DIES. Did the gentleman vote for all the foreign aid bills?

Mr. SANTANGELO. I voted for some of the cuts when I thought it was necessary to cut.

Mr. DIES. How did the gentleman vote on final passage?

Mr. SANTANGELO. I voted for foreign aid because the President said we need it as a defense measure and I think we need this bill as a defense measure because we have to take care of our own, and in my opinion our best defense is our satisfied loyal Government employees.

Mr. LESINSKI. If we pass the postage rate increase, we would have more than enough money to take care of these increases, would we not?

Mr. SANTANGELO. Yes, and more than that. This bill will cost only \$500 million because it does not cover Federal employees. It covers classified employees who have no remedy except to come to Congress for relief. Who are these classified employees? They are the scientists, the engineers, the doctors, the lawyers, the technicians and executives, the accountants and the stenographers, the typists, clerks and examiners in the patent office and immigration service and others in various agencies.

I therefore oppose the pending amendment to reduce the increase to 7½ percent and favor an 11-percent increase.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I have a motion to recommit at the desk. If I do not have the right to offer that motion I believe it

will be offered from this side and it will affect the legislative employees and will in effect send the bill back to the committee and instruct the committee to bring forth a bill with a 5 percent increase. The reason it is impossible to put such wording into a motion to recommit is because of the technical and drafting problems involved. I just want to take this opportunity to explain the motion to recommit which will come from this side.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. At the proper time I expect to offer a motion to recommit that will provide for a 5 percent increase to all employees included in the pending bill.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mrs. CHURCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, this is the day when a loyal member of the Republican Party searches her soul. It is not easy to go against the reported position of our leadership. It is, however, difficult and wrong to refuse to face the actual need of the classified workers in my own district. When the bills involving increases for postal employees and for classified employees first came up this year, I made up my mind that I would have to justify my own position to myself, one way or the other. I can only speak, Mr. Chairman, for the 13th District of Illinois, which is a high cost-of-living area. It is an exceptionally high cost-of-living area. I have checked the figures on food; I have checked the figures on rent; I have checked the figures on clothing; I have checked every possible expenditure, on which I could check, on the cost of living both elsewhere and in my area. I know just this: My classified employees need an increase in pay. I could not go home and say to those employees that I was persuaded by others in the Congress, whose areas may not need an increase. To refuse relief to those who have entrusted me with the responsibility for their care and well-being.

I would like to say just one more thing in view of the question that was asked as to where the money could come from. I am always interested, Mr. Chairman, a bit, amused, and also more than a bit sorrowful, that the question of increase in the debt limit seems never to be raised except when we are dealing with our own. So, I am very happy to remind the Congress that last night there was put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for today the conference report on the authorization bill for mutual security for this fiscal year. If you will remember, Mr. Chairman, the Senate had voted an authorization of \$3,617,333,000 for foreign aid in the next year. This House, in its wisdom, had cut that amount to \$3,116,833,000. Many in the House opposed that huge appropriation. They certainly hoped that the amount would not be increased in conference. Mr. Chairman, had our conferees remained

firm—and I am not criticizing them, because nature is human even in a conferee, and the demands of the other body are great—but nevertheless, had they remained firm, we would have had the full amount to pay for this increase for our classified employees. And, I am glad to point out to the gentleman from Texas, with whose philosophy I almost always find myself in agreement, that if this House next week will find the wisdom to send back to conference the mutual security bill, with instructions to insist on the House amount, we will at least be able to put, toward this present proposal, \$250,250,000. This would go halfway toward paying the increase.

I am only hoping that someone will remind the House, when it once more discusses billions for foreign aid, that there is a debt limit; that we are perilously near the point where we shall have to extend it; and that we must stick to the figures that this House put in the Mutual Security Act.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who did not vote for the foreign aid bill. I voted for every reduction in the bill and then was against it on final passage.

I do not think that the danger of inflation is in this bill which some of the Members apprehend. The cost of this legislation, as is pointed out in the committee report, is just a little over two-thirds of 1 percent of our budget of \$71.8 billion. I, of course, know, as all of us know, that we do face the danger of inflation; in fact, we are in a certain degree of inflation now, and we are going to continue in it, I think, whether this bill passes or not. But, certainly it is not the alarming prospect which might be inferred from the discussion here by some of the Members if we pass this increase for our Federal employees.

Now, I want to point out again, as I have already stated one time, that there is a matter of justice and equity involved toward these people who are carried in this bill.

The 800,000 Wage Board employees, the blue-collar workers, the mechanics, carpenters, artisans, who are employed in the Department of Defense have received already since 1951—those in the Navy—an increase of 25.8 percent. We passed through this House unanimously, by an overwhelming vote just a few weeks ago, an across-the-board increase of \$546 for the 518,000 postal employees.

Where is the justice and the equity to say that it is all right for 800,000 blue-collar Wage Board employees to get a 25 percent increase, that it is all right for 518,000 postal workers to get a \$546 increase, but right here we turn thumbs down on the Federal classified employees?

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CORBETT. I would like to ask the gentleman, along with the blue-collar workers and the postal workers, does he know of any large group of employees anywhere in the United States in private industry who have not secured greater

salary increases since 1951 than the group here under consideration?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. No; I do not. And along that line I think there is equally as much danger or more danger of inflation from the advancing price of steel, from advances in other items which go to make up the cost of living, than would be involved in this proposal. And while I am here I would like to say this as to where the money is coming from. Our Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization pointed out to the various Government agencies, to the Executive Department where a 10 percent reduction in the number of employees could be effected without any firing, simply by the process of attrition, by not filling vacancies when they occur. If you really want to get down to brass tacks and save enough money to pay for this and a good deal more to boot, I would say at least \$1 billion a year, then let the Executive Department follow the blueprint which we have laid down in that respect and you will have more than twice enough to pay the cost of this proposed increase.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I know how anxious everyone is to finish this long day's work. It has been an arduous one. But I do not think I should let the day go by without calling special attention to the responsibilities that we, as Members of this Congress have to the country as a whole for keeping our national economy on a sound basis.

I am not pointing a finger of blame at any one group in the United States, not the Congress, not industry, not labor, nor the individual. All of us together share in the responsibility for and responsibility to combat the upward spiral of wages and prices. It is a serious matter, and we simply must recognize how serious it is.

As Members of Congress we have a grave responsibility in how we spend the people's money. Government spending is a major factor in this inflation problem. To help solve it we must spend less, not more.

It is easy to talk about economy. We hear such speeches every day on this floor. But it takes some courage to vote for economy, particularly when some group or some section of the country, especially your own is affected. More important to me than any pressure group or any section is the country's economic welfare. It affects every group and section.

Look at the depreciation of the dollar. Between 1939 and 1953 it declined in value from 100 cents to 52 cents. It further depreciated since then around 4 cents. Inflation has been retarded, but by this proposed increase in Government spending we may undo all that has been done. I cannot too strongly emphasize that by passing a bill of this character we are not only making it more difficult to give our people relief for the burden of taxes, we are adding fuel to the fires of inflation that make it more difficult for people to live.

The other day I read into the RECORD a very clear statement of the dangers of inflation, which economic process many

do not clearly understand. It appears in the RECORD of August 5, on page 12394, and I urge the Members to take the time to read it.

As Members of Congress I wonder if we fully realize the important part we play in this process that can destroy us. Russia has always contended that we will be destroyed by ourselves, that it is only a matter of time.

In the conclusion of this article on inflation the writer points out how the vicious circle of inflation operates. This is what he said about this spending, this continuing inflation:

When someone stops buying, someone stops selling.

When someone stops selling, someone stops making.

When someone stops making, someone stops working.

When someone stops working, someone stops earning.

When someone stops earning, someone stops buying.

Then we are back exactly where we started.

As Members of Congress in this great economy of ours we are a vital part of the buying public. The Federal Government is probably the largest single buyer in the world. We simply cannot afford, from any standpoint, to approve a bill involving over a half billion dollars in additional expenditures.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I think we ought to correct the statement by the gentleman from Georgia which left the implication that the only increase the employees have received since 1951 or 1952 was 7.5 percent. We must remember that these employees received increases every year. Take our postal employees: Since 1945 the total increases have been \$2,130. The entrance salary was raised from \$1,700 to \$3,660, or 115.3 percent. The postal employee who started in 1945 would receive an increase of 160 to 165 percent. But I am still for a 7.5 percent increase.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished minority whip stated that "when someone stops buying, someone stops making." We are dealing here with a great many people who well may have to stop buying. This Government is not overpaying its classified employees. Throughout the debate today there has not been a single person in opposition to the proposal who has suggested that we are overpaying them. They have not suggested that the amount proposed, before the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan was offered, was at all excessive.

No, we have been given other reasons, which carefully avoided dealing with the facts. We have been told that an increase is inflationary. This is not a case of starting inflation, this is an attempt to catch up with a very deeply ingrained pattern of inflation which has been going on at a rapidly accelerated pace for the past 18 months, at least, because with

one exception in each of those 18 months the cost of living has increased.

We have also been given another reason, and this one is a time-worn one also. We have been told we would be faced with a veto. That is not the responsibility of the Congress, but of the President. Ours is to propose, ours is to do the job which our own best judgment indicates must be done, and leave to the President, his conscience, and his advisers, what action he can take or may take.

I do not think there is a man or woman in this body today who would say without equivocation that the President has assured them that a veto will follow the enactment of this legislation.

There are some good reasons why we should pass the full 11 percent and not the diluted portion which has been suggested. We are conducting a very effective training school for employees. We are doing it in every high cost area of the Nation. Our turnover is far beyond reasonable limits. Any private business faced with the same rate of turnover would very quickly review their policies toward their employees. Turnover costs money. Turnover produces inefficiency. Turnover frequently requires 2 people, or at least 1½ people, to do the job that 1 efficient employee could do. We all know we are losing these people from Government and we are losing them because we are not paying adequate salaries. We have the incongruous situation of Class Act employees supervising Wage Board employees and drawing less money than men and women they are supervising.

Of course, I feel the solution would be a uniform wage-board policy for all employees of the Government. But, that is not the alternative facing us here today. In my section of the country, Wage Board wages have more nearly kept pace with the cost of living and with the competitive conditions in private employment and other public jurisdictions, but not one can contend that that is true of the Class Act employees. These people cannot strike. We deny them the right to bargain collectively with the Government. We deny them any effective means of presenting their case except every 1, 2, or 3 years when the Congress is willing to consider their pleas.

So, inherent in any increase we give them, is a considerable loss because of the lag of time. Never do we set their salaries to lead the way, but always to try to catch up. That catching up costs them money. It is not proper for us in this instance to say that we cannot afford to pay the wages that decent employees are entitled to receive on efficient Government demand.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. KNOX asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I am only going to take a couple of minutes, but I should like to have the attention of my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG]. On July 11 of this year, I appeared before the Committee on Post Office and Civil

Service in behalf of the classified employees to determine if there was some means by which we could correct the inequities that exist between the wage-board employees and the classified employees. My question to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan is this: Will the amendment the gentleman has offered to the bill correct the inequities that now exist between the wage-board employees and the classified employees?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I would just like to say this to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Michigan. It is very difficult to say where these inequities exist. As you know, the wage-board employees are paid on an area wage basis. Class act employees are paid across-the-board, the same wage throughout the country regardless of the area in which they live. Another thing, there has been the statement made that since, I think it is 1951, there has been an increase of 25 percent for the wage-board employees. I believe if you will take most of the other employees and add the increase that was given to them—add this increase plus the incremental increases they received in in-grade increases plus some promotions from one grade to another, you will find that most employees are at least equal and some possibly a little ahead of the wage-board employees.

Mr. KNOX. I should bring to your attention that in the case of a janitor who has had 6½ years of service, he was receiving \$1.90 an hour and an accounting and auditing clerk who had 14 years of service was receiving \$1.89 an hour. I feel very strongly that there is an inequity as far as the classified employees are concerned as compared to the wage-board employees.

It was my hope that the committee would bring legislation before the Congress to correct the inequities that now exist.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] because I believe that if adopted it would only compound the wrong. We would be right back where we started from. We would be giving these people who ask for bread a stone. It would not be very palatable, because it would not bridge the gap between the cost of living and the pay of classified employees.

Many things have been said about in-grade promotions. In-grade promotions are incentive pay. It is used in industry. It is used in the armed services. Let me call attention to the fact that since the last increase was granted to the Federal employees we passed an incentive pay bill for the armed services, in which we bore down on that very fact of in-grade promotions if they wanted to make the men happy and give them an incentive to work. Take incentive pay, are you going to consider it on the basis of basic pay? If you do,

then you destroy the theory that has grown up in the personnel field and it would not be a healthy thing.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I agree that the incentive pay is very desirable.

Mr. MILLER of California. Then why does the gentleman bring it into this argument?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I did not bring it into this argument.

Mr. MILLER of California. You brought it in a few minutes ago.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I just said that the increase in pay—

Mr. MILLER of California. Oh, we are trying to create an atmosphere that these people have received an increase that they have not received.

Now, if you want to keep a high level of service in Government, if you want to get a dollar's worth of service for a dollar you pay, you have to recognize that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and pay him accordingly. If you want to continue this substandard pay to the employees of the Government, then be prepared to accept a lower standard of service. I assure you that if you want to get into the inflationary field, just lower these standards, because you will need more employees to do the work.

We hear the talk "Where is the money going to come from?" We were rather shocked a short time ago to read of a directive from the Bureau of the Budget to all departments to live within their fiscal 1957 budgets, which meant that about a billion dollars would be saved over the amount we appropriated. I think the savings we have made in this House will more than take care of this.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Is it not true that we have the responsibility of raising the wages of postal workers and classified workers? That is the only place they can go for a raise.

Mr. MILLER of California. Why, certainly.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. And is it not true that we have set up a formula for the blue collar workers which has given them an increase of 20.6 percent in the last 4 years. If we count that pay, we have given only 2½ percent to the others; therefore, they are 11½ percent behind. The workers in industry have a right to strike to get their wages raised, and they have done so, but the workers in the Government depend upon the Congress of the United States, and we should put them up on a level with the workers in industry.

Mr. MILLER of California. The gentleman is absolutely right; and unless we have paternalistic government we must recognize the good service rendered by good people to the Government, and pass this bill.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I congratulate my distinguished colleague from California and agree with his argument.

It is also true, is it not, that those who have more will spend more and thus create additional employment?

Mr. MILLER. Yes and the benefits that go with full employment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The question is on the three amendments offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CEDERBERG) there were—ayes 71, noes 110.

So the amendments were rejected.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MURRAY: On page 6, strike out beginning with line 4 and all that follows down through line 12 on page 9, and renumber the sections.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike out the 2 provisions raising by 11 percent the pay of legislative employees and judicial employees. As I said before, our committee had no hearings whatsoever on these two sections. They were not even in the bill when it was originally introduced. They were added at an executive session without any consideration whatever.

We have already increased the base allowance for each Member of Congress since the last pay bill. On August 1, 1955, our base pay for clerical hire was raised from \$15,000 to \$17,500, and we were given a maximum of 8 employees instead of 7.

On August 3, 1956, for those districts with over 500,000 population the allowance was raised to \$20,000 and 9 employees. There are 67 districts which are getting this increased allowance to \$20,000 and 9 employees.

The top salaries of our administrative assistants are today around \$11,000 or \$12,000. If this section is not eliminated and this bill becomes law these persons would get a \$1,000 increase in salary which is not warranted or justified.

It is high time that we ourselves display some economy about our own office force and about our own legislative employees. How can we criticize spending by the Government when we do not put our own house in order?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. Is it not true that we have always kept the employees of the House of Representatives separate and distinct from the other employees of the Government?

Mr. MURRAY. The distinguished Speaker is correct and I fully agree with him.

Mr. RAYBURN. I think we ought to continue to look after our own employees and fix their salaries in this House independent of the others. Therefore, as far as I am concerned I shall support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MURRAY. I agree with the observations of the Speaker and, as I said in general debate, since the enactment of the last pay bill there have been 112 officers and employees of this House in-

creased in large amounts; yet this section would still give those employees an 11-percent increase with a maximum of \$1,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I voted against this provision in committee, and I am opposed to it now.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman recalls there were no hearings, no testimony, in respect to this feature of the bill?

Mr. MURRAY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It was placed in the bill without any discussion.

Mr. MURRAY. This section was added without consulting the Committee on House Administration that should pass upon this question about what we should do for our employees. We do not know how many judicial employees are covered. Our committee does not know what the present salary of the secretaries to these judges are or the law clerks or the other employees of the judiciary. We did not have one single, solitary line of testimony on that. Our committee did not consult the Judiciary Committee or the Judicial Conference about this matter and I say that both of those sections relating to the legislative and judicial employees should be stricken out.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. Chairman, as much as I dislike opposing the views of the Speaker, I feel it is my duty to oppose the pending amendment. The chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service [Mr. MURRAY] would have you believe that heretofore the legislative employees have not been included in the classified pay raise. Legislative and judicial employees have been included in the last five pay raises. Legislative and judicial employees and the judicial employees have been included in these last pay raises. In other words, in 5 out of the last 6 pay raises the legislative and judicial employees have been included.

I was a member during those hearings and I can truthfully get up here and say that to my knowledge I have not heard in those five pay raises where the legislative and the judicial employees were concerned that there was one word of testimony, nor was there one word of discussion. It was not handled any differently this time than it was in the other five cases of classified employees pay raises. If we included them in the last five times, why should they not be included this time?

One thing that is very important, I think, and that is, we are arguing over something important to all of us because we are considering by this proposed amendment of not taking care of those who work for us and who do everything in the world to do a fine splendid job.

There are many temptations to be not loyal, but these legislative employees are most loyal. There are only about 6,000 legislative employees which in the overall, when compared to 950,000 classified workers, is a very small percentage. There is only a small amount of judicial employees involved. If these legislative employees have not been getting a salary that is correct or if the judicial employees are not getting a salary that is correct, our committee would have done something about it long ago. The salaries of the judicial employees and the legislative employees are in line with the classified employees.

If we are going to help the classified workers, why should we penalize and why should we hurt our office staffs? I, for one, am opposed to it, and I think many Members of this body feel the same way.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRISON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. When you were considering this bill, were you considering only the employees of the Department of the Interior? Were you considering only the employees of the Department of Commerce down the street, or were you considering only the employees of some special committee? You were not.

Mr. MORRISON. We considered them all together, and we did the same thing in dealing with the legislative employees and the judicial employees that we have done for the last 5 times.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Is it not true that as far as the hearings were concerned, they related entirely to the classified employees?

Mr. MORRISON. That is exactly right, and that is what they have done the last 5 times that we have had hearings on classified pay raises. Unfortunately the gentleman was not a member of the committee then and he does not know what happened, but I do.

Mr. JOHANSEN. The gentleman concedes there was no hearing on the legislative and the judicial employees?

Mr. MORRISON. That is right. There have not been for the 5 times classified pay raises were considered. This is the first time the question was raised. Previously, the members of the committee always said, "Let the legislative employees and the judicial employees go right along with the same pay raises as the classified employees and that is what happened."

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, on July 23 the House by an overwhelming majority voted to grant an increase in salary to the postal workers of our country. I now rise to say that I sincerely believe we should keep faith with the classified civil service workers who, like the postal employees, are deserving of a long overdue pay raise.

Mr. Chairman, all of us recognize that our Nation today is caught in an inflationary spiral which threatens every

segment of our economy. And it goes without saying that the white collar workers, whose income always lags behind increases in the cost of living, are the ones who are feeling the effect of these pressures the most.

Inadequate wages for Government workers can lead only to an inferior caliber of personnel, decreased efficiency and poor Government operation. The combination of these undesirable conditions inevitably results in most costly Government to every taxpayer. Many qualified civil service employees are forced to leave the Government because they receive better compensation in private industry.

The cost of Government is properly the concern of each of us. No one advocates useless spending or the wast of our Public Treasury. However, in the matter of wages for Federal employees, there is involved a very human question as well as a moral obligation on the part of those responsible for determining salaries. The human question can be satisfied only if the worker is given a wage that will enable him to provide decent and adequate care for his family. A moral responsibility exists as long as Federal employees do not have collective bargaining rights and in the absence of economic privileges accorded workers in private industry in a given wage dispute.

Every day I receive letters from Federal workers, earnestly written and conscientiously phrasing an appeal for an appropriate salary increase, at least sufficient to help meet the constant rise in living costs. I should like to quote from some of these letters which reflect the opinions of all of them:

DEAR MRS. GREEN: This letter is to urge you to support H. R. 2462 which will grant a much-needed pay increase to Federal employees. Two reasons strongly demand your support of pay increases. The first is that the Government, as an employer, can neither attract nor keep capable, young, energetic personnel with salaries as much below competitive private markets as they are at present. Every day it seems another employee leaves for the fabulous offers of private employment. Even "devoted Government workers" cannot long watch those who are willing to move make such large gains without following in their tracks.

The second reason is that the administration's efforts to "hold the price line" are not working and this must be recognized. Especially since last November's election the costs of maintaining a home at a respectable level have taken a big jump. Staple groceries, fuel oil, mechanical repairs, and other services have had an increase since the election. I assure you that a \$500 per year increase at this time would barely offset the increased cost of supporting my family and would leave little if any for diversion into hard goods to boost the inflation spiral. Let fair action for the Federal employees come ahead of politics and other pressures.

Sincerely,

DEAR MRS. GREEN: I request your cooperation in connection with a pay raise for Federal employees, as set forth in H. R. 2462. It is almost impossible for those in the lower income brackets to meet the everyday cost of living for themselves and their dependents, and if medical costs are added, at present high rates, it means no alternative but to obligate future earnings over a period of years. As you are well aware, living costs have been mounting monthly,

and industry, in general, has been increasing the salaries of its employees to compensate, while Federal workers have been forced to continue on the same salary basis, for the last 2½ years. Why are we discriminated against?

It is very hard to understand or justify the thinking that inflation can be curbed by holding down the salary of the Federal employees when all other salaries and living costs are being increased—steel, for instance. Anything you can do to help the passage of this bill will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

DEAR MRS. GREEN: I urgently request your support of bill H. R. 2462, granting a pay increase to Federal employees. This increase is long overdue. It is most unfair to expect us to continue year after year at our same salaries while living costs keep rising. It is almost impossible for those of us in the lower income brackets to pay our everyday bills, particularly when there are medical costs to meet. Soon most of us will be forced into private industry or into accepting other work on the side.

If the President actually is sincere in wanting to curb inflation, he should restore price controls which, at the time he removed them, he promised to do if it became necessary. It is logical that penalizing Federal employees is not the answer. In fact, it will do more harm than good. It is obvious that salary conditions now are seriously handicapping Federal agencies. They are even willing to freeze the filling of vacancies in order to help pay for an increase in salary for us. We're getting to the point where we are almost ashamed to admit we work for the Federal Government. I again respectfully request you to do all you can in our behalf.

Sincerely,

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN: Your support for an adequate pay raise for all Government employees is earnestly requested. During my 22 years as an engineer in the Department of Agriculture, I have seen too many well qualified technicians go. Now I am seeking outside employment too. We can no longer expect to hire and hold good efficient professional personnel at the present pay scales. It is high time for the Government to start paying for brains to get the job done right.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Chairman, because I believe the classified civil-service workers are deserving and in need of an increase in salary, I shall vote for this bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I would like to pay tribute to those faithful employees who work with us here in the Capitol, including the official reporters of debates who so faithfully and efficiently record the speeches in the House of Representatives, the pages, and others here in the Capitol including those who are connected with the committees of the House, and, last, but not least, our own staff. I do not know what we would do without them. They are under pretty much of a strain sometimes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY].

The question was taken and the Chairman being in doubt, the committee divided; and there were—ayes 109, noes 110.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. MURRAY and Mr. MORRISON.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 114, noes 126.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

According the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JONES of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2462) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 393, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. REES, of Kansas, moves to recommit H. R. 2462 to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 70, nays 319, not voting 43, as follows:

[Roll No. 188]

YEAS—70

Abbott	Gwinn	Miller, Nebr.
Abernethy	Halleck	Mills
Alger	Harrison, Nebr.	Minshall
Arends	Harrison, Va.	Moulder
Bates	Harvey	Mumma
Bentley	Henderson	Murray
Berry	Herlong	Norblad
Bolton	Heslton	Norrell
Budge	Hoffman	O'Konski
Byrnes, Wis.	Jensen	Poff
Cederberg	Johansen	Reece, Tenn.
Chiperfield	Jonas	Reed
Clevenger	Jones, Mo.	Rees, Kans.
Cole	Kitchin	Rogers, Tex.
Colmer	Laird	Scherer
Dies	LeCompte	Scrivner
Dooley	McGregor	Simpson, Ill.
Flynt	McVey	Simpson, Pa.
Ford	Martin	Smith, Kans.
Gross	Matthews	Smith, Va.

Smith, Wis.	Vorys	Whitten	Udall	Whitener	Wolverton	Church	Holt	Pullon
Taber	Vursell	Williams, Miss.	Ullman	Widnall	Wright	Clark	Horan	Poage
Tuck	Weaver	Winstead	Vanik	Wier	Yates	Coad	Hosmer	Polk
Utt			Van Zandt	Wigglesworth	Young	Coffin	Huddleston	Price
	NAYS—319		Walter	Williams, N.Y.	Younger	Collier	Hull	Prouty
Adair	Durham	Mack, Wash.	Watts	Willis	Zablocki	Cooley	Hyde	Rabaut
Addonizio	Dwyer	Madden	Westland	Wilson, Ind.	Zelenko	Cooper	Ikard	Radwan
Albert	Eberharter	Magnuson	Wharton	Withrow		Corbett	Jackson	Rains
Alexander	Edmondson	Mahon				Coudert	James	Ray
Allen, Calif.	Elliot	Marshall				Cramer	Jarman	Reuss
Allen, Ill.	Engle	May	Andresen,	Hess	Miller, N. Y.	Cretella	Jenkins	Rhodes, Ariz.
Andersen,	Evins	Meador	August H.	Hiestand	Morano	Cunningham,	Jennings	Rhodes, Pa.
H. Carl	Fallon	Merrrow	Anfuso	Hillings	Neal	Iowa	Johnson	Riehlman
Anderson,	Farbstein	Metcalf	Beamer	Holtzman	Patterson	Cunningham,	Jones, Ala.	Riley
Mont.	Fascell	Michel	Bolling	Kearney	Porter	Nebr.	Judd	Rivers
Andrews	Feighan	Miller, Calif.	Bow	Kelley, Pa.	Powell	Curtin	Karsten	Roberts
Ashley	Fenton	Miller, Md.	Brownson	Kilburn	Preston	Curtis, Mass.	Kean	Robeson, Va.
Ashmore	Fino	Montoya	Buckley	Kluczynski	Shuford	Davis, Ga.	Kearns	Robison, Ky.
Aspinall	Fisher	Moore	Curtis, Mo.	Krueger	Siler	Dawson, Utah	Keating	Rodino
Auchincloss	Flood	Morgan	Dague	Latham	Taylor	DeLaney	Kee	Rogers, Colo.
Avery	Fogarty	Morris	Davis, Tenn.	McMillan	Van Pelt	DeLay	Keeney	Rogers, Fla.
Ayres	Forand	Morrison	Dawson, Ill.	Macdonald	Vinson	Dempsey	Kelly, N. Y.	Rogers, Mass.
Bailey	Forrester	Moss	George	Machrowicz	Wainwright	Dennison	Keogh	Rogers, Tex.
Baker	Fountain	Multer	Hays, Ohio	Mailliard	Wilson, Calif.	Denton	Kilday	Rooney
Baldwin	Frazier	Natcher	Healey	Mason		Derounian	Kilgore	Roosevelt
Barden	Frelinghuysen	Nicholson				Devereux	King	Rutherford
Baring	Friedel	Nimtz				Diggs	Kirwan	Santangelo
Barrett	Fulton	O'Brien, Ill.				Dingell	Kitchin	St. George
Bass, N. H.	Garmatz	O'Brien, N. Y.				Dixon	Knox	Saund
Bass, Tenn.	Gary	O'Hara, Ill.				Dollinger	Knutson	Saylor
Baumhart	Gathings	O'Hara, Minn.				Donohue	Landrum	Schenck
Becker	Gavin	O'Neill				Dorn, N. Y.	Lane	Schwengel
Beckworth	Gordon	Osmer				Dorn, S. C.	Lanham	Scott, N. C.
Belcher	Granahan	Ostertag				Dowdy	Lankford	Scott, Pa.
Bennett, Fla.	Grant	Passman				Doyle	Lennon	Scudder
Bennett, Mich.	Gray	Patman				Durham	Lesinski	Seely-Brown
Betts	Green, Oreg.	Pelly				Dwyer	Lipscomb	Selden
Blatnik	Green, Pa.	Perkins				Eberharter	Long	Sheehan
Blitch	Gregory	Pfost				Edmondson	Loser	Shelley
Boggs	Griffin	Philbin				Elliott	McCarthy	Sheppard
Boland	Griffiths	Pilcher				Engle	McConnell	Sieminski
Bonner	Gubser	Pillion				Evins	McCormack	Sikes
Bosch	Hagen	Poage				Fallon	McCulloch	Sisk
Boykin	Hale	Polk				Farbstein	McDonough	Smith, Calif.
Boyle	Haley	Price				Fascell	McFall	Smith, Miss.
Bray	Harden	Prouty				Feighan	McGovern	Spence
Breeding	Hardy	Rabaut				Fenton	McIntire	Springer
Brooks, La.	Harris	Radwan				Fino	McIntosh	Staggers
Brooks, Tex.	Haskell	Rains				Fisher	McVey	Stauffer
Broomfield	Hays, Ark.	Ray				Flood	Macdonald	Steed
Brown, Ga.	Hébert	Reuss				Flynt	Mack, Ill.	Sullivan
Brown, Mo.	Hemphill	Rhodes, Ariz.				Fogarty	Mack, Wash.	Talle
Brown, Ohio	Hill	Rhodes, Pa.				Forand	Madden	Teague, Calif.
Broyhill	Hoeven	Riehlman				Forrester	Magnuson	Teller
Burdick	Hollfield	Riley				Fountain	Mahon	Tewes
Burleson	Holland	Rivers				Frazier	Marshall	Thomas
Bush	Holmes	Roberts				Frelinghuysen	Matthews	Thompson, La.
Byrd	Holt	Robeson, Va.				Friedel	May	Thompson, N. J.
Byrne, Ill.	Horan	Robison, Ky.				Fulton	Meador	Thompson, Tex.
Byrne, Pa.	Hosmer	Rodino				Garmatz	Merrrow	Thomson, Wyo.
Canfield	Huddleston	Rogers, Colo.				Gary	Metcalf	Thornberry
Cannon	Hull	Rogers, Fla.				Gathings	Michel	Tollefson
Carnahan	Hyde	Rogers, Mass.				Gavin	Miller, Calif.	Trimble
Carrigg	Ikard	Rooney				Gordon	Miller, Md.	Udall
Celler	Jackson	Roosevelt				Granahan	Montoya	Ullman
Chamberlain	James	Rutherford				Grant	Moore	Vanik
Chelf	Jarman	Sadlak				Gray	Morgan	Van Zandt
Chenoweth	Jenkins	Santangelo				Green, Oreg.	Morris	Walter
Christophers	Jennings	St. George				Green, Pa.	Morrison	Watts
Chudoff	Johnson	Saund				Gregory	Moss	Westland
Church	Jones, Ala.	Saylor				Griffin	Multer	Wharton
Clark	Judd	Schenck				Griffiths	Natcher	Whitener
Coad	Karsten	Schwengel				Gubser	Nicholson	Whitten
Coffin	Kean	Scott, N. C.				Hagen	Nimtz	Widnall
Collier	Kearns	Scott, Pa.				Hale	Norblad	Wier
Cooley	Keating	Scudder				Haley	O'Brien, Ill.	Wigglesworth
Cooper	Kee	Seely-Brown				Harden	O'Hara, Ill.	Williams, Miss.
Corbett	Keeney	Selden				Hardy	O'Hara, Minn.	Williams, N. Y.
Coudert	Kelly, N. Y.	Sheehan				Harris	O'Konski	Willis
Cramer	Keogh	Shelley				Haskell	O'Neill	Wilson, Ind.
Cretella	Kilday	Sheppard				Hays, Ark.	Osmer	Winstead
Cunningham,	Kilgore	Sieminski				Hébert	Ostertag	Withrow
Iowa	King	Sikes				Hemphill	Passman	Wolverton
Cunningham,	Kirwan	Sisk				Herlong	Patman	Wright
Nebr.	Knox	Smith, Calif.				Hill	Pelly	Yates
Curtin	Knutson	Smith, Miss.				Hoeven	Perkins	Young
Curtis, Mass.	Landrum	Spence				Hollfield	Pfost	Younger
Davis, Ga.	Lane	Springer				Holland	Philbin	Zablocki
Dawson, Utah	Lanham	Staggers				Holmes	Pilcher	Zelenko
DeLaney	Lankford	Stauffer						
DeLay	Lennon	Teller						
Dempsey	Lesinski	Tewes						
Dennison	Lipscomb	Thomas						
Denton	Long	Thompson, La.						
Derounian	Loser	Thompson, N. J.						
Devereux	McCarthy	Thompson, Tex.						
Diggs	McConnell	Thomson, Wyo.						
Dingell	McCormack	Thornberry						
Dixon	McCulloch	Tollefson						
Dollinger	McDonough	Trimble						
Donohue	McFall							
Dorn, N. Y.	McGovern							
Dorn, S. C.	McIntire							
Dowdy	McIntosh							
Doyle	Mack, Ill.							

NOT VOTING—43

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Krueger for, with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. Hiestand for, with Mr. Hess against.

Mr. Wainwright for, with Mr. August H. Andresen against.

Mr. Neal for, with Mr. Latham against.

Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Preston against.

Mr. McMillan for, with Mr. Machrowicz against.

Mr. Bow for, with Mr. Kearney against.

Mr. Van Pelt for, with Mr. Kluczynski against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Beamer.

Mr. Healey with Mr. Siler.

Mr. Shuford with Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Holtzman with Mr. Moore.

Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Mailliard.

Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Brownson.

Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. Hillings.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Miller of New York.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.

Mr. Bolling with Mr. Dague.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. George.

Mr. Porter with Mr. Wilson of California.

Mr. McGREGOR changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 329, nays 58, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 189]

YEAS—329

Adair	Barrett	Brooks, Tex.
Addonizio	Bass, N. H.	Broomfield
Albert	Bass, Tenn.	Brown, Ga.
Alexander	Baumhart	Brown, Mo.
Allen, Calif.	Becker	Brown, Ohio
Allen, Ill.	Beckworth	Broyhill
Andersen,	Belcher	Burdick
H. Carl	Bennett, Fla.	Burleson
Anderson,	Bennett, Mich.	Bush
Mont.	Bentley	Byrd
Andrews	Betts	Byrne, Ill.
Ashley	Blatnik	Byrne, Pa.
Ashmore	Blitch	Canfield
Aspinall	Boggs	Cannon
Auchincloss	Boland	Carnahan
Avery	Bonner	Carrigg
Ayres	Bosch	Celler
Bailey	Boykin	Chamberlain
Baker	Boyle	Chelf
Baldwin	Bray	Chenoweth
Barden	Breeding	Christopher
Baring	Brooks, La.	Chudoff

NAYS—58

Abbott	Dooley	Laird
Abernethy	Ford	LeCompte
Alger	Gross	McGregor
Arends	Gwinn	Martin
Bates	Halleck	Miller, Nebr.
Berry	Harrison, Nebr.	Millis
Bolton	Harrison, Va.	Minshall
Budge	Harvey	Moulder
Byrnes, Wis.	Henderson	Mumma
Cederberg	Heseltan	Murray
Chiferfield	Hoffman	Norrell
Clevenger	Jensen	Poff
Cole	Johansen	Reece, Tenn.
Colmer	Jones	Rced
Dies	Jones, Mo.	Rees, Kans.

Scherer	Smith, Va.	Vorys
Scribner	Smith, Wis.	Vursell
Simpson, Ill.	Taber	Weaver
Simpson, Pa.	Tuck	
Smith, Kans.	Utt	

NOT VOTING—45

Andresen,	Hiestand	O'Brien, N. Y.
August H.	Hillings	Patterson
Anfuso	Holtzman	Porter
Beamer	Kearney	Powell
Bolling	Kelley, Pa.	Preston
Bow	Kilburn	Sadlak
Brownson	Kluczynski	Shuford
Buckley	Krueger	Siler
Curtis, Mo.	Latham	Taylor
Dague	McMillan	Teague, Tex.
Davis, Tenn.	Machrowicz	Van Pelt
Dawson, Ill.	Mailliard	Vinson
George	Mason	Wainwright
Hays, Ohio	Miller, N. Y.	Willson, Calif.
Healey	Morano	
Hess	Neal	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Krueger against.
 Mr. Hess for, with Mr. Hiestand against.
 Mr. Andresen, A. H., for, with Mr. Wainwright against.
 Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Neal against.
 Mr. Sadlak for, with Mr. Kilburn against.
 Mr. Anfuso for, with Mr. Mason against.
 Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. McMillan against.
 Mr. Holtzman for, with Mr. Bow against.
 Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Van Pelt against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Kearney.
 Mr. Healey with Mr. Beamer.
 Mr. Powell with Mr. Siler.
 Mr. Preston with Mr. Patterson.
 Mr. Vinson with Mr. George.
 Mr. Porter with Mr. Dague.
 Mr. Shuford with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Brownson.
 Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. Miller of New York.
 Mr. Bolling with Mr. Morano.
 Mr. Machrowicz with Mr. Mailliard.
 Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Hillings.

Mr. O'KONSKI changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF AUGUST 12

(Mr. MARTIN asked and was given permission to proceed for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARTIN. I take this time to ask the majority leader if he will kindly inform us as to the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be pleased to.

There will be no session Monday.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday: S. 2130, Mutual Security Act of 1957 conference report, if the conference report is ready.

H. R. 8090, public works appropriation bill, 1958, conference report, if the report is ready.

H. R. 1536, the postal service readjusting bill, that is, the postal rate increase bill.

Mr. MARTIN. As I understand, the postal rate bill will come up on Tuesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. I have it on the program to follow the two conference reports if they are ready; if they are not ready, the postal rate bill is the first regular business in order, and the

probabilities are that the postal rate bill will come up on Tuesday; at any rate it is the first legislative business for next week.

H. R. 469, the textile fiber products identification bill.

S. 1383, freight forwarders bill.

H. R. 5822, relating to air carriers and the reinvestment of gains.

The above program is announced with the usual reservations that any further program will be announced later, and that conference reports may be brought up at any time.

Will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

ADJOURNMENT OVER TO TUESDAY, AUGUST 13

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact there is no business scheduled for Monday, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, if not already granted, that business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

INTERIM AUTHORITY TO SPEAKER AND CLERK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Tuesday next, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

UNITED STATES LATIN-AMERICAN POLICY

(Mr. REECE of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on August 1, 1957, the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON] delivered one of the most erudite, thought-provoking, and all-encompassing statements on United States Latin-American policy ever to be made on this floor. The gentleman is rightly regarded as one of the foremost congressional experts in the field of Latin affairs. His depth of knowledge and breadth of experience were never more apparent than in those remarks. The gentleman speaks from the vantage point of 20 years' experience ranging from military service in Latin America during the era of American dollar diplomacy to his present assignment on the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee responsible for the Western Hemisphere. While one would expect such an expert to speak with clarity and precision, the scope and import of the gentleman's remarks are truly impressive. I commend his remarks to all students and observers of United States-Latin American affairs. Through a field of international affairs dotted with pitfalls and traps, the gentleman leads us on an unerring course to the goal of hemispheric solidarity. Neither stepping on democratic principles nor overreaching sovereign rights, the gentleman strikes that elusive balance between American ideology and the pragmatic demands of international relations in a world divided into two warring camps. Basically, this is the same dilemma, with varying hues, which confronts America throughout the world. Anticolonialism versus historical allegiance, anticommunism versus resurgent nationalism are similar contradictory influences which compound the problems of American foreign policy. Architects of our foreign policy might well benefit from reading the gentleman's learned explanation of the basis and operation of our Latin-American policy.

One cannot miss the comparison between the gentleman from California's deliberate, studied, careful approach and the headstrong, precipitous rushes of the gentleman from Oregon into this complex field. I had hoped that the well intentioned statement of the gentleman from California would cause the gentleman from Oregon to pause and reflect on his impetuous actions and statements. Despite the helpful counsel of his colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Oregon persists in his attacks on our bipartisan Good Neighbor Policy. Appearing last Sunday on the "Meet The Press" program, the gentleman from Oregon again intruded on the foreign policy of the United States. In response to questions, the gentleman from Oregon stated that he would like to see the Government of the Dominican Republic overthrown, and he commended the American Ambassador to Cuba's action in not remaining aloof from the internal political struggle in that country. The impropriety of a member of Congress publicly sympathizing, on a nationwide broadcast, with revolutionaries plotting

Calendar No. 871

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2462

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 10, 1957

Received; read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

AN ACT

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees
4 Salary Increase Act of 1957".

5 SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act
6 of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 172; 5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)),
7 is amended to read as follows:

1 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
2 ule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2, 985	\$3, 080	\$3, 175	\$3, 270	\$3, 365	\$3, 460	\$3, 555
GS-2-----	3, 285	3, 380	3, 475	3, 570	3, 665	3, 760	3, 855
GS-3-----	3, 525	3, 620	3, 715	3, 810	3, 905	4, 000	4, 095
GS-4-----	3, 790	3, 885	3, 980	4, 075	4, 170	4, 265	4, 360
GS-5-----	4, 075	4, 225	4, 375	4, 525	4, 675	4, 825	4, 975
GS-6-----	4, 530	4, 680	4, 830	4, 980	5, 130	5, 280	5, 430
GS-7-----	5, 020	5, 170	5, 320	5, 470	5, 620	5, 770	5, 920
GS-8-----	5, 515	5, 665	5, 815	5, 965	6, 115	6, 265	6, 415
GS-9-----	6, 040	6, 190	6, 340	6, 490	6, 640	6, 790	6, 940
GS-10-----	6, 565	6, 715	6, 865	7, 015	7, 165	7, 315	7, 465
GS-11-----	7, 095	7, 335	7, 575	7, 815	8, 055	8, 295	-----
GS-12-----	8, 405	8, 645	8, 885	9, 125	9, 365	9, 605	-----
GS-13-----	9, 990	10, 205	10, 420	10, 635	10, 850	11, 065	-----
GS-14-----	11, 320	11, 535	11, 750	11, 965	12, 180	12, 395	-----
GS-15-----	12, 610	12, 880	13, 150	13, 420	13, 690	-----	-----
GS-16-----	13, 900	14, 115	14, 330	14, 545	14, 760	-----	-----
GS-17-----	14, 975	15, 190	15, 405	15, 620	15, 835	-----	-----
GS-18-----	16, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----”

3 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and
4 employees to whom this section applies shall be initially
5 adjusted as follows:

6 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
7 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
8 tion at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in
9 the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as
10 amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at
11 the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on
12 and after such date.

13 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
14 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
15 tion at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates,
16 or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in
17 the General Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic com-

1 pensation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in
2 effect on and after such date.

3 (3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer
4 or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection),
5 immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is
6 receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maxi-
7 mum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maxi-
8 mum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate
9 for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate
10 equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to
11 such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the
12 amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum
13 longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case
14 may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position or
15 (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
16 rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of
17 1949, as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant,
18 the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee
19 thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as
20 amended.

21 (4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the
22 effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to para-
23 graph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees Salary

1 Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of com-
2 pensation determined under section 208 (b) of the Act of
3 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763, Eighty-
4 third Congress), plus the amount of the increase provided
5 by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act
6 of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation
7 equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggregate rate of com-
8 pensation determined under such section 208 (b) of the Act
9 of September 1, 1954, and (B) the amount of the increase
10 provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary In-
11 crease Act of 1955 and (C) the amount of the increase
12 made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his
13 grade, until (i) he leaves his position or (ii) he is entitled
14 to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason
15 of the operation of this Act or any other provision of law;
16 but, when such position becomes vacant, the aggregate rate
17 of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall
18 be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law.
19 Subject to clauses (i) and (ii) of the immediately preceding
20 sentence of this paragraph, the amount of the increase pro-
21 vided by this section shall be held and considered for the
22 purposes of section 208 (b) of such Act of September 1,
23 1954, to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of
24 compensation of such employee.

25 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers

1 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Gov-
2 ernment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
3 paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bank-
4 ruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656
5 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third
6 sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections
7 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States
8 Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the in-
9 creases provided by section 2 of this Act in corresponding
10 rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject
11 to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

12 (b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with
13 respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and
14 law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the
15 paragraph designated "Salaries of supporting personnel:"
16 in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 65;
17 Public Law 85-49), or any subsequent appropriation Act,
18 shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the addi-
19 tional basic compensation provided by this Act.

20 (c) Section 753 (c) of title 28 of the United States
21 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
22 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and
23 inserting in lieu thereof "\$7,160".

24 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the

1 legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compen-
2 sation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees
3 Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at
4 the rate of 11 per centum of the aggregate rate of his rate
5 of basic compensation and the rate of the additional com-
6 pensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of
7 the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, sec-
8 tion 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees
9 Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading "In-
10 creased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supple-
11 mental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Act of October 24,
12 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), section
13 4 (a) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of
14 1955, and any other provision of law.

15 (b) The rates of basic compensation of the Postmaster
16 of the House of Representatives, the Chaplain of the House
17 of Representatives, and the Coordinator of Information of
18 the House of Representatives, and the rates of basic com-
19 pensation of the Secretary for the Majority of the Senate,
20 the Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, the Parliamen-
21 tarian of the Senate, the Chief Clerk of the Senate, and the
22 Chaplain of the Senate, are hereby increased by 11 per
23 centum.

24 (c) Each employee in the legislative branch of the Gov-
25 ernment whose compensation—

1 (1) is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate or
2 the Clerk of the House of Representatives,

3 (2) is not increased by any other provision of this
4 Act, and

5 (3) is fixed at a gross aggregate rate per annum,
6 shall receive additional compensation at the rate of 11 per
7 centum of the rate of his existing gross annual compensation.

8 (d) (1) The provisions of subsections (a) and (c) of
9 this section shall not apply to employees whose compensation
10 is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph
11 designated "Folding documents" under the heading "CON-
12 TINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE" in the Legislative
13 Branch Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subsequent ap-
14 propriation Act, but the limitations contained in such para-
15 graph are hereby increased by 11 per centum.

16 (2) The limitations in the paragraph designated "Fold-
17 ing documents" under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES
18 OF THE HOUSE" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation
19 Act, 1958, or in any subsequent appropriation Act, are
20 hereby increased by 11 per centum.

21 (e) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
22 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
23 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the
24 Government within the meaning of subsection (a) of this
25 section.

1 (f) The additional compensation provided by this sec-
2 tion and the provisions of law referred to in subsection
3 (a) of this section shall be considered a part of basic com-
4 pensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement
5 Act.

6 SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act,
7 (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$16,000 or
8 more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act,
9 (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased by
10 reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$16,000 per
11 annum, and (3) no rate of compensation or salary shall be
12 increased by an amount in excess of \$1,000 by reason of
13 this Act.

14 SEC. 6. (a) The Director of the Bureau of the Budget
15 is authorized and directed to provide by regulation for the
16 absorption from the respective applicable appropriations or
17 funds available for the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted,
18 by the respective departments, agencies, establishments, and
19 corporations in the executive branch, to such extent as the
20 Director deems practicable, of the costs of the increases in
21 basic compensation provided by this Act.

22 (b) Nothing contained in subsection (a) of this section
23 shall be held or considered to require (1) the separation from
24 the service of any individual by reduction in force or other

1 personnel action or (2) the placing of any individual in a
2 leave-without-pay status.

3 (c) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not
4 apply to the field service of the Post Office Department and
5 to such other departments, agencies, establishments, and cor-
6 porations in the executive branch as the Director, with the
7 approval of the President, may designate.

8 SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the
9 first pay period which begins on or after September 1, 1957.

Passed the House of Representatives August 9, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2462

AN ACT

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 10, 1957

Received; read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 13, 1957
For actions of August 12, 1957
85th-1st, No. 145

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Johnson announced Paarlberg nomination would be considered Aug. 13.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 607, to increase the annuities payable to retired employees from the civil service retirement fund. p. D768

SENATE

2. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 8643, authorizing improvement works in the Niagara River. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13149-67
3. PERSONNEL. At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 25, to make wage-board employee pay raises retroactive to within 30 days of the start of the survey. p. 13087
At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 2127, to reduce Federal Employee's Group Life Insurance only 1% a month after 65 (instead of 2%) and stop such reductions at 50% of the face value (instead of 25%). p. 13088
At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 72, to increase annuities paid to certain civil service annuitants. p. 13088
At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949. p. 13088
At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over H.R. 2462, to increase Federal salaries 11%. p. 13101

4. SAFETY. At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 931, to reorganize the Government safety functions. p. 13087
5. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported S. 1086, consenting to a Utah-Wyo. Bear River compact. pp. 13095-9
At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S.Con.Res. 28, to print a compilation of materials on Columbia River Basin water resources. p. 13087
Sen. Johnson pointed to the importance of an adequate flood control and water conservation program for Texas. p. 13102
6. LIVESTOCK; MONOPOLIES. At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 1356, to vest in the FTC jurisdiction over meatpackers for anti-trust purposes. 13088
Sen. Thye inserted telegrams supporting the minority views of the Judiciary Committee, and announced he would support the Dirksen amendment to S. 1356, which would leave jurisdiction in USDA, but prevent non-meatpackers from escaping jurisdiction of FTC. pp. 13104-5
7. APPROPRIATIONS. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H. J. Res. 426, to provide temporary appropriations for Aug.. p. 13088
8. ATOMIC ENERGY. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 2674, to authorize appropriations for AEC to aid in the construction of power reactors. p. 13089
9. PUBLIC LANDS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2237, to authorize the transfer of certain property of VA to the Johnson City (Tenn.) National Farm Loan Ass'n and the East Tenn. Production Credit Ass'n (S. Rept. 848). p. 13070
10. CASEIN. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H.R. 38, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein (S. Rept. 846). p. 13070
11. FIBER. The Finance Committee reported with amendment H.R. 7096, to exempt istle or Tampico fiber from the Tariff Act of 1930 (S. Rept. 855). p. 13070
12. FOREST PRODUCTS. The Indian Affairs Subcommittee ordered reported to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee S. 2131, to delay submission of plans for the future control and transmission of the trust property of the Menominee Indian tribe, Wis.. p. D767
Sen. Neuberger inserted a series of articles on the Klamath Indian Termination Act and the problems involved in selling the timber rights of the Klamath Indians. pp. 13105-9
13. PERSONNEL. Received from G.S.A. a proposed bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide for certain employee training; to the Government Operations Committee. p. 13069
14. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse inserted a letter from the Forest Service enclosing a circular letter directing foresters to publish an annual sales program in all cases where public interest in such plans exists. p. 13087
15. FOREIGN AID. Agreed to print a compilation of material on U.S. aid to foreign countries as S. Doc. 52. p. 13072
Sen. Smith, N.J., expressed his disappointment at the cuts made in the mutual security authorization bill, and inserted editorials opposing such reductions. pp. 3078-9

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 1 more minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I shall not object, but I may say that I had understood the morning hour had been concluded. We of the calendar committees have been waiting around without the opportunity to get lunch, having had the understanding that there would be a call of the calendar.

There are certain rules which govern the morning hour. I shall not object to the request of the Senator from Oregon, but I think that out of consideration for the members of the calendar committees on both sides of the aisle we should proceed as quickly as we can to the call of the calendar.

FOREST SERVICE TIMBER SALES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Connecticut. So to stay within the rule, I desire to make a statement for the RECORD concerning timber sales and to place in the RECORD certain material. Then, within the 3 minutes allotted to me for that purpose under the rule, I shall make a further comment on the civil-rights bill.

On July 18, I placed in the RECORD a study by the Comptroller General on paperwork in the Forest Service timber-sale program. At that time I stated I would call upon the Forest Service to take action on the one point on which the Comptroller General recommended improvement.

Today I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the reply I received from the Forest Service showing that they have instructed all of their offices to publicize the annual timber-sale plan where the timber-sale business is sufficient to justify it.

I am pleased with this prompt action, and I know it will be of material help to the lumber industry in planning to purchase national forest timber.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1957.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This is in reply to your letter of July 24 in respect to the report you obtained from the Comptroller General on paperwork in the Forest Service. Thank you for your kind remarks on this study.

Enclosed is a copy of a circular letter which is being sent to our field organization to emphasize our policy on preparation and public circulation of annual sales program. Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD E. MCARDLE,
Chief.

By V. L. HARPER.

Regional Foresters, All Regions.

DEAR SIR: At the request of Senator MORSE the General Accounting Office recently submitted a report on Forest Service timber sale paperwork. This report was inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 18 (pp.

10904-10905). The GAO report raises no objections to the appraisal reports, contract forms and other types of sales records. The report does point out there is no overall Forest Service procedure which requires timber sale plans to be prepared and publicized in advance. Even though there is nothing in the Forest Service Manual to cover this specific point, we are sure that the Forest Service policy to publicize annual timber sale programs is well understood by the field organization. Most regions have instruction on preparation and circulation of annual sales plan in their regional supplements to the Forest Service Manual. The purpose of this circular letter is to be sure that all regions and all forest supervisors clearly understand the policy of the Service is to prepare and circulate annual sales programs in all areas where there is sufficient timber business and public interest to justify the procedure. A manual revision on this matter will be prepared in due course.

We do not plan to make the circulation of annual sales programs a rigid requirement for every forest. There are a few forests where the volume of timber sales is so minor and their sales activity is such a relatively small proportion of the total economic activity in their dependency zone that interest in Forest Service sales is of little consequence. However, we want to emphasize that each region should see to it that all forests do prepare and publicly circulate their annual sales program if there is practical possibility of general interest in it.

Sufficient copies of this circular are being furnished for distribution to all forest supervisors.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD E. MCARDLE,
Chief.

By V. L. HARPER.

CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, speaking within the 3-minute limitation under the rule, I point out in reply to my friend from Wyoming that for many decades the courts have been exercising their powers to protect the integrity of the courts without jury trials in contempt cases. No legislation is needed to change that practice. However, legislation is needed to require a jury trial in contempt cases. That is exactly what the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] succeeded in passing through the Senate. If it becomes law it will strike a serious blow against the power of the courts to protect the integrity of our judicial process.

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, morning business is concluded.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the call of the calendar of bills and other measures to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 11, is in order; and the clerk will proceed with the call.

BILLS AND OTHER MEASURES PASSED OVER

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) to create a joint congressional committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of all matters

connected with the election, succession, and duties of the President and Vice President, was announced as first in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement previously entered, the calendar of bills and other measures to which there is no objection is now being called; and Calendar No. 11, Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, has been announced as first in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, in view of the fact that all the bills and other measures on the calendar beginning with Calendar No. 11 and extending through Calendar No. 302, Senate bill 25, will be objected to, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar begin with Calendar No. 389.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered; and Calendar No. 389 will be stated.

BILLS AND RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 25) relating to effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 931) to provide for the reorganization of the safety functions of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 28) to print a compilation of materials relating to the development of the water resources of the Columbia River and its tributaries was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 98) to provide for the establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in the State of Minnesota was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARRETT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2406) to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement in the Niagara River for power, and other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1386) to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to pre-

scribe rules, standards, and instructions for the installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of power on train brakes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2377) to amend chapter 223, title 18, United States Code, to provide for the production of statements and reports of witnesses, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

REVISION OF TRIBAL ROLL OF THE EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS, NORTH CAROLINA

The bill (H. R. 4830) to authorize revision of the tribal roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARRETT. Over.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, the only reason why the minority calendar committee ask that the bill be passed over is that those of us who serve on the committee believe that this bill is not proper Consent Calendar business. For that reason, we have asked that the bill go over.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, is not this bill Calendar No. 578?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. ERVIN. I request that the Senators who have objected withhold their objection for a moment.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask that the clerk again read the title of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The title of the bill will again be read.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Calendar No. 578, House bill 4830, to authorize revision of the tribal roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, and for other purposes.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I withdraw the objection; I have no objection.

Mr. ERVIN. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4830) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND OTHER MEASURES PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7383) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, the remarks I made a moment ago apply to this measure, Calendar No. 579. I object, for the reason that those of us on the minority calendar committee believe that the bill is not proper Consent Calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2150) to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt prac-

tices in Federal elections, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 491) for the relief of Joanne Lea (Buffington) Lybarger was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, not because we do not believe the bill is meritorious, but because the minority calendar committee believe the bill involves issues such as the determination of what should be done with private funds of which the Congress acts only as trustees, we ask that the bill be passed over at this time, and later be brought up by motion, rather than be considered during the call of the Consent Calendar. Therefore, Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1356) to amend the anti-trust laws by vesting in the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic acts by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2127) to amend section 3 (d) of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 relating to the reduction in amounts of insurance of persons over the age of 65 was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4240) for the relief of Cornelia S. Roberts was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over, for the reason that the minority calendar committee believe the bill would establish a precedent. The bill has great merit, and probably it will be brought up later by motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 27) to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2474) to increase the rates of basic salary of employees in the postal field service was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1168) to amend the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 118) to amend rule XXVI so as to require committee reports proposing legislation or ratification of treaties, involving expenditures of

public funds, to show the estimated costs thereof, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 72) to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1733) for the relief of Philip Cooperman and others was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, this is another bill which the minority calendar committee believe to have much merit; but, again, we believe it is not proper Consent Calendar business, but should be brought up by motion. Therefore, Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 6282) for the relief of the former shareholders and debenture note holders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 426) amending a joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The bill (S. 113) for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the city of Gloucester, Mass., was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia withhold his objection, so that I may submit an amendment?

Mr. TALMADGE. I withhold the objection at this time, reserving my right to object later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1113), which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with an amendment on page 1, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "Secretary of the Treasury" and insert "Administrator, General Services Administration".

The amendment was agreed to.

may, without payment therefor, reenter such lands and use all or any part thereof (including improvements thereon), but upon the termination of such use such lands shall revert to the State of Maine; and

(c) that the conveyance shall be conditioned upon an agreement by the State of Maine—

(1) to maintain the entire property in a condition suitable for immediate use by the Department of Defense in the event of mobilization;

(2) to retain all structures and improvements except for removal which may be requested by the State of Maine and approved by the Commandant, First Naval District.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to convey, by quitclaim deed and without consideration, to the State of Maine, for vocational or other school purposes, all right, title, and interest of the United States, except as provided in this act, in and to the lands comprising the Fort Preble Military Reservation, South Portland, Maine, together with all buildings and other improvements located thereon, except that the part of Fort Preble Military Reservation over which the Department of the Air Force exercises jurisdiction, together with all buildings and other improvements located thereon shall not be conveyed by the aforesaid deed.

SEC. 2. The deed effecting the conveyance authorized by the first section of this act shall provide—

(a) that the State of Maine agrees to use the property only for vocational or other school purposes and in the event that such lands cease to be used for such purposes, all right, title, and interest therein shall immediately revert to and revest in the United States;

(b) that during any state of war or national emergency and for 6 months thereafter, if the Secretary of Defense determines that such lands are useful or necessary for national defense purposes the United States may, without payment therefor, reenter such lands and use all or any part thereof (including improvements thereon), but upon the termination of such use such lands shall revert to the State of Maine; and

(c) that the conveyance shall be conditioned upon an agreement by the State of Maine—

(1) to maintain the entire property in a condition suitable for immediate use by the Department of Defense in the event of mobilization;

(2) to retain all structures and improvements except for removal which may be requested by the State of Maine and approved by the commandant, First Naval District.

SEC. 3. In addition to conditions provided for in section 2 of this act, the Secretary of the Navy shall impose such other conditions and such exceptions and reservations as he determines to be necessary, or desirable to safeguard the interests of the United States and to insure that such lands will be used for the purpose for which they are conveyed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement concerning the bill.

This bill involves a parcel of land now located on a Navy reservation. Under existing law, section 203 (k) of the Federal Property Administrative Services Act of 1949, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to make a determination as to the terms and conditions upon which land in such circumstances as this can be conveyed through administration action for public purposes. However, he advises the committee—and the com-

mittee report so shows—that under the law he cannot include a reverter clause. There is no question that there is a desire on the part of the Government to hold jurisdiction over this land for possible future use in case of a national emergency.

So this is not a case of an out-and-out transfer of land. I suppose it can best be described as a case of what is in effect a loan of the land for purposes of the technical training school for which the State of Maine wishes to use it.

Under those circumstances I take note of the fact set forth in the committee report, that the school, in its training program, will serve well a Federal interest in this section of the country, in connection with preparing young men for employment in the mechanical-technical occupations, including automotive mechanics, industrial electricity, machine shop, and radio-television.

In view of the fact that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare could make this transfer if he had the power also to impose a condition of reverter, I shall not interpose any objection. I think it is a clear case in which there is a special Federal interest. This interest, together with the Federal reverter clause, would justify the bill.

However, I wish to make it very clear for the RECORD that I do object, and shall continue to object, to the transfer of Federal property in fee simple to States or subdivisions thereof for educational purposes, because, as I have said on the floor a good many times, that amounts to nothing more than a concealed form—and not too concealed at that—of Federal aid to education.

I have been consistent in my position. In support of that statement, I cite House bill 6772, of the 84th Congress, 1st session, introduced in the House on June 13, 1955, involving the State of Oregon. It was sought to transfer certain land from the Department of the Interior to Lake County, Oreg. I insisted that the bill include the provision requiring payment of the appraised fair market value of the land.

I cite another precedent, House bill 1797, in the 83d Congress, wherein it was proposed that a piece of land be transferred to the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Morse formula was applied.

These are only two of many cases involving fee simple transfers. In my judgment, they did not involve the facts and circumstances surrounding the instant bill, which I think retains a sufficient Federal interest in order to permit use of this property for the purpose intended.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator has pointed out that the conveyance is not in anywise in conflict with the Morse formula, because it involves what may be described as a contingent lease of the land.

The Senator did not point out that the Federal Government derives a pecuniary remuneration in that the State of Maine

agrees to maintain all the buildings on the property at its expense. It agrees to maintain them as they are today. So that is in the nature of a rental rather than a fee simple transfer.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator for mentioning that additional fact. I had it in mind, but did not state it. It supports my contention that there is a retention of a sufficient Federal interest.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3996) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2462) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Certain bills were passed to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask that Calendar Nos. 849 to 856, inclusive, be passed over until the next call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills will be passed over.

The bills passed over were as follows:

S. 264. A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Kansas.

S. 697. A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Maryland.

S. 2700. A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the eastern, middle, and western districts of North Carolina.

S. 2701. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Mississippi.

S. 2702. A bill to make permanent the temporary judgeship for the district of Utah.

S. 2703. A bill to provide for the redistricting of the judicial district of North Dakota, and for other purposes.

S. 116. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the seventh circuit, and for the appointment of additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois.

S. 430. A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the middle district of Tennessee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That concludes the call of the calendar.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the Sen-

ate was to reconsider at this time the vote by which Senate bill 2229, a bill reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was passed.

I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to proceed for not to exceed 3 minutes to make certain insertions in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DESIGNATION OF SENATOR CHURCH AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SENATE MAJORITY AT THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, it is a great pleasure to announce to my colleagues that the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH] has accepted the designation as representative of the Senate majority at the Economic Conference of the Organization of American States.

The Senator from Idaho is one of the newest Members of this body. But he has made already a strong and lasting impression among Members on both sides of the aisle.

I know the Members of the majority will feel that we are well and ably represented at this forthcoming important conference. And he and his colleague from the minority are men who know how to cooperate in the best interests of our country.

THE WATER PROBLEM IN TEXAS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the short-lived hurricane Bertha brought heavy rains to limited areas of east Texas over the weekend. These rains simply focused attention on the fact that there has been no happy medium to the weather in Texas.

In the last 7 months my State has been swept from one of the worst droughts in its history through a succession of destructive dust storms, tornadoes, cloudbursts, and floods. And now, I regret to have to report, there are some signs that we may be entering another period of drought.

The last 5 years of drought cost Texas farm interests an estimated \$2,700,000,000.

In the spring of this year the floods came, and within a period of 10 weeks Texas lost some 25 million acre-feet of water into the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. President, this is the water we must save in Texas.

We must save this water so it can be used for human consumption—for farm irrigation—for industry.

There is one limiting factor, and only one, on the continued growth of the Texas population and the continued expansion of the Texas economy. That is our water supply.

The problem is a big one. The solution will have to be big. It is a program calling for teamwork among all units of government—Federal, State, local.

There must be no shortsighted competition between agencies of the Federal Government that are concerned with flood control and water supply.

There must be no withholding of full cooperation and full acceptance of its responsibilities on the part of our State government.

Our population is growing. The Bureau of the Census announced over the weekend that a growth of some two million is expected in the Texas population between now and the year 1965.

Our economy is a dynamic one. Growth and expansion are in the American tradition. The economy must continue to expand in order to provide a steadily higher standard of living for more and more people.

With a growing population and an expanding economy, we urgently need—we must have—a flood-control and water-conservation program that is both realistic and courageous.

We must step up the rate of our investments in development of our water resources.

On the national level, this is the responsibility of Congress. The Congress, composed of elected representatives of the American people, is properly responsive to the needs of the American people.

Coming from Texas, where drought and flood alternate in a disastrous cycle, I am immediately and urgently aware of the need for a coordinated, integrated water development program on a scale that will dwarf all that has been done in the past.

So far as Texas is concerned, we are 25 years behind other western States in dealing with the water problem. We have to catch up—and without further delay.

Mr. President, I am determined that we shall catch up.

I have asked the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to prepare and submit to me by next April a program that will give us a basis for catching up.

Up to now, the Federal investment in Texas flood control and water supply projects total \$329 million. This investment has been made in the national interest. It has been made in conformity with Texas water laws. These same standards should, of course, apply in the future.

Mr. President, the investments that have been made in these completed projects have paid off. What has been done is excellent. But we have not done enough—not nearly enough.

We are going to have to do more—much more—in the future.

PERSONAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR MORSE—ABSENCES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator wish to make a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. MORSE. No. I wish to make a brief statement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. How long does the Senator desire to speak?

Mr. MORSE. Two minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Oregon be recognized for 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Oregon may proceed.

Mr. MORSE. Early this year I announced that I would make a statement for the RECORD setting forth my reasons for being absent from the Senate at the time of any ye-and-nay votes. I stated earlier this year that I intended to make that statement for the RECORD because of the gross misrepresentations and the many falsehoods which were spoken against me in the campaign last year with respect to my alleged absences from the Senate. I have done that from time to time in the Senate, and today I wish to bring the RECORD up to date.

On July 2 I missed two ye-and-nay votes. One was on the Douglas amendment to the Defense Department appropriation bill, House bill 7665, making savings of about \$1 billion, and adding \$500 million to the combat strength of the Army and Marine Corps. It was rejected by a vote of 7 to 68, with 21 absences. On that vote I was paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON]. I would have voted for the amendment had I been present.

I may say also that on that day there was considered the Dworshak amendment to H. R. 7665, reducing the amount recommended by the committee for the Defense Department by \$182 million. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 24 to 49, with 23 Senators absent. If I had been present, I would have been in favor of the amendment. The RECORD does not show my position on the amendment.

The reason for my absence was that on that evening I gave a lecture, which had been scheduled for many months, at the University of Pennsylvania, on the subject of foreign policy.

On August 10 I missed three rollcalls. The first was on the Williams motion to recommit the policemen's retirement bill, H. R. 6517. That motion was defeated by a vote of 19 to 47, with 29 Senators absent. I was announced as being opposed to the amendment.

I also missed the vote that day on the Williams motion to recommit H. R. 6517 with instructions. That motion was defeated by a vote of 30 to 32, with 33 Senators absent. I had a live pair on that motion with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN]. I wish publicly to thank him very much for the courtesy extended to me on Saturday in that connection. If I had been present, I would have voted against the motion to recommit with instructions.

The third vote I missed on August 10 was the vote on the final passage of H. R. 6517. The bill passed by a vote of 45 to 19, with 31 Senators absent. If I had been present, I would have voted for final passage. The reason for my absence was, surprisingly enough, that I had a sore throat, and I thought it was better for me to stay at home that day.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT ON FURTHER TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at

13. COTTON; DISASTER RELIEF. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment the following bills:
S. 314, to assist the U.S. cotton textile industry through the disposition to them of surplus cotton (S. Rept. 1056); and
S. 304, to require States to contribute from 25% to 50% of the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers in disaster areas (S. Rept. 1055). p. 13920
14. WOOL. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H.R. 6894, to amend the Tariff Act with regard to mica, including a provision for the duty-free entry of certain wool yarn, which was added by the Senate Committee (S. Rept. 1053). p. 13920
15. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment H.R. 2237, to authorize the transfer of certain VA property to the Johnson City (Tenn.) National Farm Loan Ass'n and the East Tenn. Production Credit Ass'n. p. 13952
Passed as reported H.R. 5538, to provide that withdrawals, reservations, or restrictions of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the U.S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by an act of Congress. pp. 13955-6
16. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 2037, to authorize performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma Project and Boulder Dam. p. 13958
17. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 8996, AEC authorization bill for construction of certain power reactors. pp. 13968-9, 13972-4
18. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Young inserted and commended a U.S. News article, "Five Billions For Farm Aid--Where Does It All Go?", summarizing the Department's 1956 budget and program, and inserted a Time magazine article, "The \$5 Billion Farm Scandal--Every Day in Every Way It Gets Worse," which he criticized as "one of the most unfair articles I have ever read." pp. 13924-6
Sen. Aiken inserted various recommendations of the Conference on Economic Progress, urging a reduction in the number of farmers and what Sen. Aiken called "virtually a recommendation of the rural development program which is being promoted by President Eisenhower." pp. 13926-7
19. PERSONNEL. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 25, to make wage-board pay raises retroactive to 30 days after initiation of the survey, and S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949; and at the request of Sen. Purtell passed over H.R. 2462, to adjust the basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees. ~~pp. 13947, 13948, 13951~~
At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 2127, to reduce Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance only 1% a month after 65 to a minimum of 50% of the face value (rather than 2% and 25%). p. 13948
At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 72, to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the Civil Service retirement fund. p. 13948
20. DAIRY PRODUCTS. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H.R. 38, to provide for the temporary free importation of casein. p. 13962
21. FIBER; WOOL. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H.R. 7096, to exempt istle or Tampico fiber from the Tariff Act of 1930. Sen. Beall proposed an amendment to the bill which would remove from the dutiable to the free list woolen yarn of less than 3 inches in length. p. 13954

22. TRANSPORTATION. Began consideration of the conference report on S. 939, relative to rendering transportation services to the Government at free or reduced rates under Sec. 22 of the ICC Act. (pp. 13998, 14005-6, 14008, 14021-4) The House agreed to the report Aug. 19.
23. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Thye inserted a resolution of the Elk River Rural Cooperative Power Ass'n urging Congress to appropriate to the AEC funds for power development with such amendments as to allow the continuation of contract procedures for construction of a nuclear reactor powerplant. p. 13920
24. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith, N.J., inserted a breakdown of the relative figures of the various sections of the mutual security appropriation bill, and stated the House cuts "are cause for serious concern about every category in the bill." p. 13926
- Sen. Symington inserted an editorial, "Gum-Up On Foreign Aid," criticizing the administration for not "strengthening the case for mutual security." p. 13933
- Sen. Byrd urged cuts in foreign aid, and pointed to the sums in foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 and other programs to show that over \$1 billion in "non-appropriated, non-accountable" funds is available above the sums budgeted. pp. 13995-6
25. FOREIGN TRADE. Sens. Douglas, Case (S.D), Javits, Mansfield, and Byrd discussed the proposed increase in the lead and zinc tariff, and Sen. Douglas inserted the minority views of himself and Sen. Gore on the bill, which they termed "an attempt to undermine our reciprocal trade program." pp. 13930-2
26. FISCAL POLICY. Sen. Cooper inserted the statement of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin before the Finance Committee on the monetary and credit policies of the Federal Government and the present economic situation. pp. 13941-4
27. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the Senate would resume consideration of S. 939, relative to rendering transportation services to the Government at reduced rates, on Wed., August 21, following which the Senate would possibly consider, among others, S. 25, making wage board employee pay increases retroactive to 30 days after initiation of the survey, the conference report on H.R. 4602, the veteran's housing bill, S. 2377, providing for the production of statements or reports of witnesses, and S. 1356, vesting jurisdiction over monopolistic trade practices by persons engaged in commerce in meat or meat products in the FTC. p. 14025

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

28. REA LOANS. Sen. Johnson inserted a resolution of the Nat'l Telephone Cooperative Ass'n opposing the proposed increase in REA interest rates. p. A6834
29. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Fulbright inserted an editorial discussing the cuts made in foreign aid appropriations, stating that the cuts are big but their true significance cannot be measured in terms of money, and that the President "will have to do more than read speeches and statements that are written for him, and to plead at the last moment with the leaders of Congress." pp. A6834-5
30. FARM INCOME. Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson stating that "those of us who come from agricultural States are well aware that farmers and ranchers are not getting their share of the national income," and inserting Dr. Timm's, Texas A&M College, address, "Changing Nature of American Agriculture." pp. A6838-9

ending fiscal year. If H. R. 8076 is enacted all costs for the operation of the Board would cease 60 days thereafter.

Advice has been received from the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report to your committee and that the Bureau concurs in the favorable recommendation of the Veterans' Administration.

Sincerely yours,

H. V. HIGLEY,
Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 8076) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER RELATING TO CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, in view of objections which will be registered to the consideration Calendar No. 11 through Calendar No. 264, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar begin with Calendar No. 301, and that the call of the calendar be concluded with Calendar No. 1036. We do not have committee reports on bills subsequent to Calendar No. 1036.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM V. STEPP, JR.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask that the message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2973) for the relief of the estate of William V. Stepp, Jr., be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2973) for the relief of the estate of William V. Stepp, Jr., and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, the bill would pay \$1,500 to the estate of a young civilian who was killed by an Army sentry in Alaska. At the time the bill was reported by the committee and passed the Senate, the provision for attorney fees was stricken since there was no indication that an attorney was involved. The committee is now informed by the author of the bill that an attorney is entitled to his fee in this case, so action to provide for fee should be taken by the Senate. I move that the Senate recede from its amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first measure in order on the calendar.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 864) to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the State of Minnesota, was announced as first in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over, Mr. President.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I desire to make a statement with reference to Calendar No. 301, for future reference. Will the Senator from Georgia withhold his objection, while I make my statement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia withhold his objection temporarily?

Mr. TALMADGE. The objection of the calendar committee was predicated upon the objection of the Senator from Oregon. If the Senator from Oregon has no objection, the calendar committee withdraws its objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia is quite correct. I shall object. I desire to make a statement, because it might serve as the basis for working out a satisfactory solution.

Mr. TALMADGE. I am happy to withhold the objection in order that the Senator from Oregon may make his statement.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, under the law of 1908—title 43, United States Code, sections 1021, 1027—certain poorly drained public and Indian lands were made subject to State drainage laws. The lands could be assessed by local authorities for reclamation works and could be sold, if necessary, to enforce the assessment liens.

Reclamation efforts were unsuccessful and in the 1930's the State of Minnesota assumed the bonded indebtedness of the counties on this project.

The report does not show whether the holders of the bonds have been paid, and, if so, by what agency or subdivision of the State government.

S. 864 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell these lands to Minnesota for appraised value, less the total amount of the liens against the lands. Disposal without payment is provided where the total of the lien in any case exceeds the value of the land—the liens include interest, but the bill has been amended by the Senate Interior Committee to limit interest to that which accrued up to April 1929, when the State assumed the counties' indebtedness.

On April 3, 1957, the Department of the Interior wrote to the Senator from Montana, Mr. MURRAY, supplying, in part, the following comments on the bill:

As a matter of general policy, we could support legislation for the transfer of lands owned by the Federal Government only if the United States were to receive reasonable compensation. The Recreation Act of June 14, 1926 (43 U. S. C., 869), as amended by the act of June 4, 1954 (68 Stat. 173), authorizes the disposal of public lands to States and local governments for public purposes at a price to be fixed by this Department through appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used. There are, nevertheless, sound equitable consid-

erations which would justify the deduction of the amount of the liens from the price. After the county governments collapsed financially, the State took over the county debts resulting from unwarranted and unwise drainage projects. Even though the State has no claim against the United States because of this, it does have a real financial interest in the lands.

Mr. President, in my opinion, the record is not clear as to who holds the bonds that would be redeemed under the plan set forth in the bill. We should have some information for the record to the effect that this is not a case whereby bondholders are to be bailed out by the Federal Government if it should develop that they have failed for over 25 years to get compensation from the State.

Therefore, until this matter is cleared up in the RECORD, I shall object to the bill, because under the Morse formula I will not agree to a bill which might—I do not know whether it would or not, because the record is not clear—represent a bailing out of some bondholders at the expense of the taxpayers of the United States. People make bad investments, and when they do they have no right, in my judgment, to run to the Federal Government and ask it to compensate them for their poor judgment.

I object.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, the calendar committee renews its objection, and asks that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

On objection by Mr. TALMADGE, the following bills and concurrent resolution were passed over:

S. 25, a bill relating to effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees.

S. 931, a bill to provide for the reorganization of the safety functions of the Federal Government and for other purposes.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 28, a concurrent resolution to print a compilation of materials relating to the development of the water resources of the Columbia River and its tributaries.

S. 98, a bill to provide for the establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in the State of Minnesota.

S. 2377, a bill to amend chapter 223, title 18, United States Code, to provide for the production of statements and reports of witnesses.

S. 2150, a bill to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes.

The bill (S. 491) for the relief of Joanne Lea was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall object—this bill appears to have great merit, but the committee believes that a precedent might be established by its

passage. Therefore we object on that basis, and that basis only. I shall not object if the bill is taken up on motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1356) to amend the anti-trust laws by vesting in the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic acts by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2127) to amend section 3 (d) of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 relating to the reduction in amounts of insurance of persons over the age of 65 was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4240) for the relief of Cornelia S. Roberts was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, this bill appears to have merit, but we ask that it go over only because it would appear to set a precedent, and we feel that it ought not be passed on the call of the calendar. However, the committee would not object if the bill were taken up on motion.

On objection by Mr. PURTELL, by request, the following bills and resolution were passed over:

S. 27, a bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department.

H. R. 2474, an act to increase the rates of basic salary of employees in the postal field service.

S. 1168, a bill to amend the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended.

Senate Resolution 118, a resolution to amend rule XXVI so as to require committee reports proposing legislation or ratification of treaties, involving expenditure of public funds, to show the estimated costs thereof.

The bill (S. 72) to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, this bill appears to have great merit. However, the committee feels that although it is a meritorious bill, inasmuch as it involves \$119 million, we feel that it ought not be passed on the call of the calendar. For that reason we ask that it be passed over. There will be no objection from the committee if it is later taken up on motion.

The bill (H. R. 1733) for the relief of Philip Cooperman and others, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for

other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 6282) for the relief of the former shareholders and debenture noteholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2672) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase the salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask that Calendar Nos. 849 to 856, both inclusive, be passed over, by request.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his request for a moment?

Mr. PURTELL. Certainly.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Does the Senator have objection to the bills being taken up on motion later?

Mr. PURTELL. In connection with any action which the Senate may decide to take after the call of the calendar, of course, I shall be acting in my capacity as an individual Senator. I have made the objection by request. I assume, however, that debate might be had on the question of appointments of judges in the various States. Any of the bills may be taken up later on motion of the majority leader, if he wishes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills referred to will be passed over.

The bills passed over are as follows:

S. 264, a bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Kansas.

S. 697, a bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Maryland.

S. 2700, a bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the eastern, middle, and western districts of North Carolina.

S. 2701, a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Mississippi.

S. 2702, a bill to make permanent the temporary judgeship for the district of Utah.

S. 2703, a bill to provide for the redistricting of the judicial district of North Dakota, and for other purposes.

S. 116, a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the seventh circuit, and for the appointment of additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois.

S. 430, a bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the middle district of Tennessee.

DISTRICT JUDGE FOR KANSAS

Mr. SCHOEPEL subsequently said: Mr. President, with respect to Calendar

No. 849, S. 264, to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Kansas, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter which I have received from Joseph F. Spaniol, Jr., of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, with reference to the business in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas, and the statement attached to the letter.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURTS,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1957.
HON. ANDREW F. SCHOEPEL,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SCHOEPEL: I am sending to you herewith three copies of a statement concerning the judicial business of the United States District Court for the District of Kansas. This was prepared last January, but the statements contained therein are still applicable.

On the accompanying tables, figures concerning the number of cases handled during the fiscal year 1957 which are now available have been inserted in ink.

I hope this will provide you with the information you requested.

Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH F. SPANIO, JR.

THE JUDICIAL BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

The State of Kansas consists of a single judicial district which for many years was presided over by a single district judge. On October 16, 1945, an additional temporary judicial position was authorized and was filled on November 27, 1945, by the appointment of Judge Arthur J. Mellott, but during the next summer Kansas again became a one-judge district with the death of Judge Helvering on July 5, 1946. By the act of August 3, 1949, a permanent additional judgeship was created and Judge Delmas C. Hill was appointed. In April 1954 the Judicial Conference of the United States recommended the creation of a third judgeship for the State and reaffirmed the recommendation at its September 1954, and subsequent meetings.

Since the year 1941 the number of civil cases commenced annually in the district of Kansas has almost tripled as shown by the figures in table 1 attached hereto. For the last 10 fiscal years the total civil cases commenced and terminated each year and the number pending at the end of the year have been as follows:

Total civil cases

Fiscal year	Number of judgeships	Com-menced	Termi-nated	Pending on June 30
1947-----	1	573	720	309
1948-----	1	491	581	219
1949-----	1	603	530	292
1950-----	2	625	557	360
1951-----	2	554	578	336
1952-----	2	555	505	386
1953-----	2	661	584	463
1954-----	2	792	665	590
1955-----	2	736	798	528
1956-----	2	800	787	541

The increase in private civil cases, which on the average consume much more judicial time per case than suits to which the United States is a party, has been proportionately

TABLE 5.—District of Kansas—Cases commenced per judgeship in this district and in 86 districts, by nature of suit, fiscal year 1956—Continued

	Kan- sas	86 dis- tricts
UNITED STATES CASES—con.		
United States Plaintiff—Con.		
Other forfeitures and penalties	33	5
Negotiable instruments	32	25
Other contracts	32	21
Other United States plaintiff	7	8
United States defendant	100	18
Enjoin Federal agencies	6	3
Habeas corpus	83	3
Tort Claims Act	6	4
Tax suits	4	5
Other United States defendant	1	3
PRIVATE CASES		
Federal question	25	33
Copyright	1	1
Employers' Liability Act	3	6
Fair Labor Standards Act	1	1
Habeas corpus	7	3
Jones Act		10
Miller Act	1	2
Patent	1	3
Other Federal question	12	7
Diversity of citizenship	152	90
Insurance	19	15
Other contracts	30	16
Real property	6	3
Personal injury (motor vehicle)	72	33
Personal injury (other)	20	17
Other diversity	6	5
Admiralty		11
Criminal cases (less immigration)	124	102

TABLE 6.—District of Kansas—Civil and criminal trials commenced

BY FISCAL YEAR

Fiscal year	Total trials com- menced	Civil			Criminal		
		Total	Non- jury	Jury	Total	Non- jury	Jury
1951	159	132	90	42	27	8	19
1952	132	106	85	21	26	6	20
1953	176	155	124	31	21	6	15
1954	159	141	100	41	18	3	15
1955	153	121	80	41	32	5	27
1956	149	135	89	46	14	4	10

PER JUDGESHIP

Fiscal year	Num- ber of judge- ships	Total trials		Civil		Criminal	
		Kan- sas	Nat- ional aver- age ¹	Kan- sas	Nat- ional aver- age ¹	Kan- sas	Nat- ional aver- age ¹
1951	2	80	39	66	28	14	11
1952	2	66	40	53	27	13	13
1953	2	88	44	78	29	11	15
1954	2	80	40	71	25	9	15
1955	2	77	41	61	26	16	15
1956	2	75	43	68	29	7	14

¹ This column includes 86 districts.

TABLE 7.—District of Kansas—Civil cases pending on June 30, 1956

PER JUDGESHIP

Nature of suit	Cases pending per judgeship	
	Kansas	Nat- ional aver- age
Total civil cases	271	236
United States civil cases	99	74
Private civil cases	172	162
United States plaintiff	73	46
Land condemnation	34	14
Antitrust	1	
Other enforcement suits	2	5
Forfeitures and penalties	13	4
Negotiable instruments	9	8
Other contracts	13	9
Other United States plaintiff	4	7
United States defendant	26	27
Tort Claims Act	7	7
Tax suits	7	8
Other United States defendant	13	13

TABLE 7.—District of Kansas—Civil cases pending on June 30, 1956—Continued

AGE

Jurisdiction	Total pend- ing	Age of civil cases pending						
		Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	3 years to 4 years	4 years to 5 years	5 years and over
Total civil cases	541	218	142	82	66	22	8	3
United States civil	198	87	37	36	26	8	3	1
United States plaintiff	146	60	23	31	21	7	3	1
United States defend- ant	52	27	14	5	5	1		
Private civil	343	131	105	46	40	14	5	2
Federal question	35	12	12	6	4	1		
Diversity	307	119	93	40	35	13	5	2
Admiralty	1				1			

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1483) to amend the act of August 27, 1954, relating to the rights of vessels of the United States on the high seas and in the territorial waters of foreign countries was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2462) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

TABLE 7.—District of Kansas—Civil cases pending on June 30, 1956—Continued

PER JUDGESHIP

Nature of suit	Cases pending per judgeship	
	Kansas	Nat- ional aver- age
Federal question	18	44
Antitrust	1	2
Copyright		1
Federal Employees Liability Act	4	8
Jones Act		16
Patent	1	5
Other Federal question	12	11
Diversity of citizenship	154	98
Insurance	24	11
Other contracts	38	20
Real property	6	3
Personal injury (motor vehicle)	59	34
Personal injury (other)	19	21
Other diversity	10	9
Admiralty	1	20

CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY AT GULFPORT, MISS.—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (S. 1746) to provide for the conveyance of certain property of the United States in Gulfport, Miss., to the Gulfport Municipal Separate School District was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask my friend from Georgia if he will withhold his objection until I make a statement for the RECORD, following which I myself will object.

Mr. TALMADGE. I am very happy to withhold my request and permit the Senator from Oregon to make his statement and register his objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am very hopeful that a suitable arrangement can be made for the acceptable solution

of the problems raised by this bill. Again, I may not have all the information I need in order to pass final judgment on the bill.

As I understand the bill, it would authorize a conveyance from the General Services Administrator to the Gulfport Municipal Separate School District of a 10-acre tract of land located within the reservation of the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Gulfport, Miss.

The consideration to be paid for the land is \$1,000. The bill provides for a reversion to the United States if the land should cease to be used for school purposes. It also calls for a reservation of mineral rights.

The land was acquired by the Government in 1922 as part of a 147-acre tract costing \$125,000 or approximately \$850 per acre at that time.

Senate Report No. 845 sets forth a letter from General Services Administration, dated July 12, 1957, indicating that the agency has "no information as to the current fair market value of the excess property," meaning the 10-acre tract.

That is one of the first things we ought to have. We ought to have an official estimate from a Government department—in this instance the General Services Administration—of the value of this property, because I cannot sit here and vote to transfer the property for \$1,000 if, in fact, the fair market value is much more than that.

The GSA letter also states:

General Services Administration is opposed in principle to the enactment of legislation providing for the disposition of specific property prior to a determination that it is surplus property within the meaning of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 as amended. Furthermore, the act authorizes the Administrator of General Services, in his discretion, to assign to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for disposal surplus real property needed for school classroom, or other educational use, or for the protection of public health, including research; and, subject to the disapproval of the Administrator of General Services, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may transfer such surplus real property to States and their political subdivisions and instrumentalities for these purposes, and in fixing the sale value of the property to be disposed of for such purposes, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall take into consideration any benefit which has accrued or may accrue to the United States from the use of such property by any such State, political subdivision, instrumentality, or institution. Therefore, it appears that the essential purposes of S. 1746 can be accomplished within the framework of existing law, provided the property is determined to be surplus.

In view of the foregoing, General Services Administration is opposed to the enactment of this measure.

So far as I can see from what I have been able to find out about this bill, there appears to be no good reason why the provisions of section 203 (k) of the Federal Property and Administration Service Act, as amended, should not apply here—title 40, United States Code, section 484 (k) (1) (A) and (C). It should be disposed of under existing law.

Why have a separate bill, unless a part of the purpose is to obtain the land for less money than would have to be paid

for it if we let the law run its course? If it cannot be disposed of under existing law, which is the way I think it should be disposed of, after being declared surplus, the bill should be amended to provide for payment by the grantee of a sum equal to 50 percent of the fair appraised market value, after taking into account all the deductions referred to in the committee report.

I see no reason why the school district in Mississippi should not pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property.

This is nothing new. This question has arisen time and again since 1946. It involves the issue whether the Federal Government is to give to any school district in the United States Federal property for less than 50 percent of the appraised fair market value.

I am a great believer of Federal aid to education. I only insist that it be uniform. I do not believe in the spot approach to Federal aid to education. In this case I think we should follow existing law, or amend the bill so as to provide for 50 percent of the appraised fair market value.

Mr. STENNIS rose.

Mr. MORSE. I withhold my objection until my good friend from Mississippi makes his statement.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Oregon if he would object to a unanimous-consent request that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar, so as to allow time to discuss one phase of it with him.

Mr. MORSE. If it means that I may have the pleasure of another conversation with my friend from Mississippi, I certainly want it to go to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 38) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, to provide for the temporary free importation of casein was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

FORWARDING OF CHECKS FOR BENEFITS BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The bill (H. R. 1953) to provide that checks for benefits provided by laws administered by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may be forwarded to the addressee in certain cases was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement regarding the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

This bill will permit the forwarding of Veterans' Administration checks for pension, compensation to the addressee if he has

moved and filed a notice of a regular change of address with the Post Office Department.

The forwarding of checks by other agencies such as the Social Security Administration is authorized by law.

The Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget endorsed enactment of this bill.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION PROPERTY IN JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

The bill (H. R. 2237) authorizing the transfer of certain property of the Veterans' Administration (in Johnson City, Tenn.) to Johnson City National Farm Loan Association and the East Tennessee Production Credit Association, local units of the Farm Credit Administration was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], I ask unanimous consent that he have the privilege of inserting in the RECORD a statement with reference to this bill, and that he also have the same unanimous consent with respect to Calendar No. 877, House bill 4098; Calendar No. 883, House bill 1826; Calendar No. 897, House bill 8005; Calendar No. 993, House bill 993; Calendar No. 1022, House bill 787; Calendar No. 1024, House bill 3025; and Calendar No. 1028, House bill 9188.

These are bills to which the distinguished Senator from Oregon has no objection, but on which he desires to make a statement for the benefit of the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Is there objection to the present consideration of Calendar 875, House bill 2237?

Mr. MORSE. I have refreshed my recollection about the bill, and I shall not object to it. Instead I wish to compliment the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] for bringing to the attention of the Senate a bill which provides that the Federal Government shall get the fair market value for property which is being turned over to a State agency. I again compliment the Senator. I have no objection to the bill.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I thank the Senator. I was sure that the bill met the Morse formula. I am happy that he does not object to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIGIBILITY OF WIDOWS FOR BENEFITS

The bill (H. R. 3658) to liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement regarding the bill be printed in the RECORD.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 23, 1957
For actions of August 22, 1957
85th-1st, No. 153

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate concurred in certain House amendments on supplemental appropriation bill, and further conference report was submitted. Several Senators discussed administration of REA. Sen. Watkins recommended transfer of certain meat-packing regulations to FTC. Rep. Hill urged revision of basic farm laws in second session. House committee reported rice acreage bill.

SENATE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. Agreed to the House amendments to the Senate amendments regarding poultry inspection, emergency conservation measures, and weather control (pp. 14210-11). Senate and House conferees were appointed for a further conference on two amendments not affecting this Department (pp. 14211, 14255). The House later received the conference report on these two amendments (pp. 14305).
2. MEAT PACKING. Sen. Watkins spoke in favor of S. 1356, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission. pp. 14249-52
3. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Barrett and several others debated the progress and administration of REA. pp. 14234-46
4. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendment S. 25, to provide that changes in pay of wage-board employees shall be effective not later than the beginning of the first pay period which begins on or after 30 days following the start of the survey. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Carlson to provide that Saturdays and Sundays shall not be a part of the 30 days. pp. 14230, 14247-8

Sen. Johnston submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. 734, to revise the compensation schedules of the Classification Act. p. 14190

5. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 939, relating to the rendering of transportation services to the Government at free or reduced rates under Sec. 22 of the ICC Act. Rejected, 19 to 62, a motion by Sen. Kefauver to postpone further action on the bill until Jan. 30, 1958. pp. 14213-28
(The main purpose of the bill is to limit the free or reduced rates to any time of war or national emergency.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. D. C. STADIUM. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1937, to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a stadium in D. C. p. 14230
7. ATOMIC ENERGY. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9379, the atomic energy appropriation bill for 1958 (S. Rept. 1080). p. 14187
8. FARM-CITY WEEK. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 313, designating Nov. 22-28, 1957, as National Farm-City Week (S. Rept. 1103). p. 14188
9. WILDERNESS PRESERVATION. Sen. Thye inserted a Yugoslav National Home meeting resolution opposing S. 1176, the Superior Forest wilderness preservation bill, as being too restrictive. pp. 14190-1
10. PATENTS. A Judiciary Committee study, "The International Patent System and Foreign Policy," was ordered printed as S. Doc. 63. pp. 14248-9
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Johnson announced that S. 1356, to transfer certain meat-packing regulation to FTC, is to be debated today, and that various other bills are to be considered in the near future, including S. 314, to assist the cotton textile industry to regain a proper share of the world market. p. 14231

HOUSE

12. RICE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 8490, to establish rice acreage allotments, prevent the expansion of such allotments, and provide for a 65% penalty payment for rice produced by supported producers outside of their allotments (H. Rept. 1236). p. 14305
13. RESEARCH; LAND. Passed without amendment S. 1962, to convey a tract of USDA land near Bowie, Md. to the Perkins Chapel Methodist Church. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14275
14. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hill stated that everything about the farm program was not bad, inserted a column commenting on the increase in the prices farmers received, and urged that the House consider "fundamental changes in the approach toward the solution of our agricultural difficulties" in the second session. pp. 14292-3
15. PERSONNEL. Agreed to H. Res. 406, to provide for an investigation by the House Administration Committee of the Hatch Act and other restrictions on political participation by Federal employees. pp. 14280-2
16. WATER RESOURCES. Agreed to H. Con Res. 176, to print as a House Document Part II of the Central Valley Project Documents, comprising project operating documents, which had been reported by the House Administration Committee (H. Rept. 1232). pp. 14285, 14305

Calendar No. 740

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 22, 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, viz: On page 23, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

1 (e) (1) Each of the maximum and minimum rates
2 of salary contained in the second sentence of section 3 (d)
3 and in section 7 of the Act of January 3, 1946, as amended
4 (38 U. S. C. 15b (d) and 15f (a)), is hereby increased
5 by 7.5 per centum.

6 (2) Each of the rates of salary contained in section
7 3 (e) and section 3 (f) of such Act (38 U. S. C. 15b (e)
8 and (f)) is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

1 (3) Section 8 (d) of such Act (38 U. S. C. 15g (d))
2 is amended by striking out "\$13,760" and inserting in lieu
3 thereof "\$14,790".

4 (4) Each of the maximum and minimum rates of
5 salary contained in the last sentence of section 1403 (d)
6 and in section 1407 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957
7 is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

8 (5) Each of the rates of salary contained in section
9 1403 (e) and section 1403 (f) of such Act is hereby
10 increased by 7.5 per centum.

11 (6) Each of the rates of salary increased by the fore-
12 going provisions of this subsection which is not a multiple
13 of \$5 shall be rounded to the nearest \$5 per annum.

14 (7) Section 1408 (d) of such Act is amended by
15 striking "\$13,760" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,790".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 22, 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

interest of the integrity of Senate debate, and in the interest of historical accuracy, that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD should be what it purports to be—a record of congressional debates as they in fact take place. This would be the purport of the Senate rule I propose. Our official Senate reporters do a remarkable job of reporting the debates on the Senate floor, often under conditions which must be very difficult and tiring. The transcript is well edited for grammar, continuity, and syntax, by the official reporters of debates. I am quite willing to trust my grammatical reputation to the able and impartial Mr. James Murphy and the other official reporters. If occasionally a word or a phrase is actually misunderstood by a reporter or some error creeps into the transcript, my proposed rule would permit its correction. The text of the rule plainly shows that only substantive changes would be excluded.

Mr. President, I believe the Senate should adopt such a rule, or else Senators should refrain from criticizing one of their colleagues when they do not happen to like some specific word which that particular colleague may have added or subtracted in the transcript.

In closing, I want to mention that, in accordance with my remarks on July 16, I wrote the Senator from Indiana on July 19, to offer him an opportunity to join the Senator from Colorado and me in introducing this proposal. I have not heard from the Senator from Indiana about this, but I ask unanimous consent that my letter to him of July 19, 1957, be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 19, 1957.

HON. HOMER E. CAPEHART,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPEHART: You will recall that in the debate on July 16 concerning editing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Senators or their staffs, I discussed with Senator ALLOTT the need for a Senate rule which will define what changes may or may not be made.

I have now had prepared the following draft rule, which I intend to introduce in the Senate:

"Resolved, etc.—

"RULE XLI

"Reporting of proceedings in the Senate in the Congressional Record

"Except as provided herein, the remarks of Senators in proceedings of the Senate shall be recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as actually made. Changes in the recording of such remarks shall be permissible only to correct grammar and syntax, or to correct actual errors made in the reporting of such remarks. No changes of a substantive nature or which affect the remarks of other Senators made in the proceedings shall be permitted."

I have asked Senator ALLOTT to join me in introducing this proposal, and I should be very pleased if you should decide also to join as a cosponsor of it. I believe that this proposed text leaves plenty of room for the kind of corrections in grammar or in the accuracy of reporting which may be necessary for clarity in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD while avoiding any changes in substance which might possibly give rise to subsequent controversy over what was said or not said in the Senate.

If you should decide to cosponsor this resolution, I hope that you will have someone on your staff call my office by Monday morning, July 22.

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 193) was received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

REVISION OF BASIC COMPENSATION SCHEDULES OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

PRODUCTION OF STATEMENTS AND REPORTS OF WITNESSES—AMENDMENT

Mr. COOPER submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the amendment in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by Mr. O'MAHONEY, to the bill (S. 2377) to amend chapter 223, title 18, United States Code, to provide for the production of statements and reports of witnesses, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2377) to amend chapter 223, title 18, United States Code, to provide for the production of statements and reports of witnesses, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1939, RELATING TO CREDIT FOR PAYMENT OF CERTAIN ESTATE TAXES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania (for Mr. CAPEHART) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by Mr. CAPEHART to the bill (H. R. 8887) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide a credit against the estate tax for Federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers in the case of decedents dying after December 31, 1947, which were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, and so forth, were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. SCHOEPPPEL:

Editorial entitled "TVA Has Only the Truth To Fear," published in the Sheridan (Wyo.) Press of August 10, 1957.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

Editorial entitled "Termination: An Individual Problem," published in the Eugene (Oreg.) Register-Guard of August 15, 1957, dealing with the question of termination of Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian reservation.

By Mr. JAVITS:

Editorial entitled "The Syrian Pawn," published in the New York Times of August 22, 1957, dealing with the question of Soviet penetration into Syrian affairs.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Editorial entitled "Another Unfair Report on Southern Voting," from the Williston (S. C.) Way of August 15, 1957.

Article entitled "Reserves To Get Pentagon Ax—Protests Rise," written by John A. Giles and published in the Washington Evening Star of August 21, 1957.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

Editorial from the Baltimore Sun of August 2, 1957, relating to jury trials.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

Article entitled "The Coup in Syria," written by Walter Lippmann, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of August 22, 1957.

By Mr. WILEY:

Article entitled "Foreign Manufacturing Units Gain Favor With United States Firms," written by Emil Schneider and published in the Milwaukee Journal of March 24, 1957.

By Mr. THYE:

Article entitled "Webb Publishing Marks 75th Year," written by Carl Hennemann, published in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of August 18, 1957.

By Mr. CARLSON:

Article entitled "Is Industrial Use of Agricultural Products the Answer to Farm Surpluses?" written by former Representative Clifford R. Hope and published in the High Plains Journal of August 15, 1957.

USE OF INFORMATION MEDIUMS GUARANTY PROGRAM FUNDS IN ISRAEL

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, the supplemental appropriation bill which the Senate passed on August 19, provided funds for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes in Israel under the informational mediums guaranty program. The importance to the United States of these prospective expenditures in Israel is underscored in two letters to Mr. Bernard Katzen, a distinguished New York attorney who went to Israel, as the representative of the Secretary of State, to determine the best uses of this money. These letters to Mr. Katzen are signed, respectively, by our Ambassador to Israel and the United States representative to the United Nations. I ask unanimous consent that the letters be printed in the RECORD, at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Tel Aviv, Israel, April 17, 1956.

MR. BERNARD KATZEN,
Special Consultant, Department of
State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KATZEN: Thank you very much for your letter of March 30. I was delighted to learn of the progress you are making in planning constructive uses of the accrued information mediums guaranty funds and hope that all will continue to go smoothly in the Washington phase of the work.

As I told you before your departure from Israel, the work on which you were engaged here I regard of the greatest importance for

This bill would strengthen and improve State and local programs with Federal allotments to demonstrate and develop improved methods for the control of juvenile delinquency, train personnel therefor, and help finance State and local youth programs. I call this to the attention of the Senate at this time in the belief that we should turn our thoughts to this vitally serious problem, that hearings should be scheduled on this measure. Also major attention should be given to the work and hearings of the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Judiciary Committee, under the chairmanship of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], with participation by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS] and other members.

My third suggestion, Mr. President, is a concurrent resolution which I am submitting today, with the cosponsorship of my colleague the senior Senator from New York [Mr. IVEs], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], calling upon the President to proclaim the second week in January as National Youth Week, to mobilize the resources of the United States to fight against juvenile delinquency.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, in this regard, I invite attention to the terms of the concurrent resolution, which calls upon our people to have a National Youth Week so as to recognize and acknowledge the constructive achievements of the overwhelming majority of American youth as good citizens today, and to encourage them to prepare for a future of even better citizenship; second, to mobilize the spiritual and material resources of all the people of the United States in the struggle against juvenile delinquency and youth crime in individual American communities; and, third, to grant recognition to and strengthen the voluntary organizations—civic, fraternal, religious, veterans, service, and the instrumentalities of Federal, State, and local governments—which are working for the full development of the youth in the national interest.

Mr. President, speaking for myself and from my experience in New York, I favor two methods of attack, which are mainly community methods, but which can use a great deal of Federal help.

The first is the establishment of community centers, staffed with personnel trained in youth work. Indeed, the schools in our large cities need to be kept open the year around to furnish physical plants for such centers.

Second, Mr. President, on the corrective side, I favor taking the aggravated cases of delinquency out of their environment and into minimum security centers, like the CCC camps of the 1930's where the work of rehabilitation can be predominant. I am proud to say that

in my home State of New York we are proceeding along that line at the present time.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me say the importance of taking a broad scale, coordinated national attack on this problem cannot be overemphasized, for we are dealing with our most precious resource, our youth, the generation to whom we shall turn over the destiny of our country, indeed the destiny of the whole free world. We will hand them a tremendous burden, Mr. President, and therefore it is our duty to do everything within our power to equip them mentally, morally, and physically to carry it through, successfully. We cannot allow them to get a bad name or to get into grave difficulties, such as are indicated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 48) to request the President to proclaim the second week in January, beginning in 1958, as "National Youth Week," submitted by Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. IVEs, Mr. THYE, and Mr. WILEY), was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Whereas some 47.4 millions of all Americans comprising 24 percent of the population are under 18 years of age, and

Whereas the overwhelming majority of American youth lead constructive lives making their full contribution to the improvement of their communities and the security of the Nation; and

Whereas, 18 States and the District of Columbia and some 10 cities have special Commissions or other bodies dealing with problems of youth; and

Whereas, the marshalling of the national resources to deal with the problems of youth is essential in the national interest: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (The House of Representatives concurring), That the President is requested to issue a proclamation designating the second week in January, beginning in 1958, as "National Youth Week" and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week by—

(1) recognizing and acknowledging the constructive achievements of the overwhelming majority of American youth as good citizens today and preparing for a future of even better citizenship tomorrow;

(2) mobilizing the spiritual and material resources of all the people of the United States in the struggle against juvenile delinquency and youth crime in individual American communities; and

(3) granting recognition to and strengthening the voluntary organizations, civic, fraternal, religious, veteran and service, and the instrumentalities of the Federal, State and local governments working for the full development of youth in the national interest.

RULE TO GOVERN CORRECTIONS OF THE REPORTERS' TRANSCRIPT OF SENATE DEBATES

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, in the course of the debate on July 16, 1957, on the question of changes in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I stated that I would prepare and submit a resolution which would propose a Senate rule to govern corrections of the reporters' transcript of Senate debate. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], who participated in that debate, agreed that there

ought to be a precise standard governing the practice of editing the transcript, if one could be drafted. In preparing my resolution, therefore, I have taken account of suggestions of the Senator from Colorado, and he has agreed to cosponsor it. I send the resolution to the desk and ask that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 193) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate are amended by adding at the end thereof the following new rule:

"RULE XLI

"Reporting of proceedings in the Senate in the Congressional Record"

"Except as provided herein, the remarks of Senators in proceedings of the Senate shall be recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as actually made. Changes in the recording of such remarks shall be permissible only to correct grammar and syntax, and to correct actual errors made in the reporting of such remarks. No changes of a substantive nature or changes concerning remarks of another Senator made in the proceedings shall be permitted."

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, Senators will remember that the matter arose on July 16 when the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] took the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] to task for adding the word "fiscal" to the transcript of certain remarks he had made in the Senate on July 15 concerning President Eisenhower's understanding of monetary affairs. The Senator from Indiana challenged the propriety of this addition to the transcript made by the Senator from Oklahoma on the ground that it affected the significance of the colloquy which had taken place between them.

When this matter was discussed on July 16, I called to the attention of the Senate the fact that the editing, by Senators or their staffs, of the transcript made by the official reporters has been a common practice in the Senate, and that many of these changes are often very extensive and even involve substantial additions to what has in fact been said and taken down by the reporters. I said that it was hardly fair to single out the Senator from Oklahoma for adding one single adjective to the transcript of remarks he had made on the preceding day, when every day Senators add, change, or remove whole sentences in the transcript made by the official reporters.

Surprising and disturbing as this practice has seemed to me ever since I came to the Senate 2½ years ago, we know that it has been the universal custom. It is unfair and prejudicial to make an issue of it and to criticize 1 particular Senator for 1 instance of adding a single adjective, when year in and year out Senators rewrite whole sentences and paragraphs in the RECORD for the purpose of conveying their thoughts more accurately or elegantly than they actually expressed them in the heat of debate.

Mr. President, my own view is that if there is to be a rule for one there should be a rule for all. I believe it is in the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed mutual security appropriation bill. Senate passed Federal employees' pay-increase bills. Sen. Barrett and 36 other senators introduced bill to extend Wool Act for 4-year period. Rep. Polk urged ACP to use more agricultural limestone.

SENATE

1. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. Passed, 62-25, as reported this bill, H. R. 9302. By a 59-28 vote, agreed to the committee amendment increasing the amount by \$225 million. Senate and House conferees were appointed. pp. 14609-20, 14623-5, 14630-49, 14736
2. PERSONNEL. Passed, 64 to 22, without amendment H. R. 2462, to increase the pay of classified employees by 11 percent with a ceiling increase of \$1,000 and a provision that the bill shall not increase salaries above \$16,000. Rejected an amendment by Sen. Morton to reduce the increase to 7½ percent. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14665-70
Passed, 69 to 17, without amendment H. R. 2474, the postal employees' pay-increase bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14655-65
3. BUILDINGS. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 2533, to authorize GSA to lease space for Federal agencies for periods not exceeding 15 years(S. Rept. 1146). p. 14598
4. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7536, to continue title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941, which authorizes certain special procurement procedures (S. Rept. 1152). p. 14683

5. CIVIL RIGHTS. Began consideration of the compromise civil rights bill (H. R. 6127) as agreed to by the House earlier in the day. Rejected, 18-66, a motion by Sen. Thurmond to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. pp. 14673-82
- The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 80, proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to equal rights for men and women (S. Rept. 1150). p. 14598

6. FARM PRICES. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article by Barrow Lyons, "United States Survey Shows Farmers Main Victims of Squeeze." p. 14606

HOUSE

7. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Polk urged an increased use of agricultural limestone for greater calcium in foods, and criticized alleged USDA constrictions on payments for limestone under ACP. pp. 14754-7
8. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendment (to insert the provisions of H.R. 7915) S. 2377, to provide for the production of statements and reports of witnesses and House and Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 14714-31, 14682-3
9. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW; CIVIL RIGHTS. Agreed to various amendments to Senate amendments to H.R. 6127, the civil rights bill. As agreed to by the House, the bill does not contain the provisions, which were in the bill as originally passed by the Senate, providing for jury trials in contempt cases involving various regulatory laws administered by this Department. pp. 14687-714
10. INFLATION. Rep. Philbin warned that efforts to halt inflation must not be allowed to go as far as to endanger the economy or encourage deflation or depression. pp. 14740-1
11. COTTON. Rep. Rogers, Mass., commended the Senate's passage of S. 314, to aid the cotton textile industry by selling mills surplus cotton at reduced prices; and Rep. Jones, Mo., discussed the bill briefly. pp. 14741-2
12. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6006, to amend the Antidumping Act of 1921 for greater efficiency (H. Rept. 1261). p. 14771
13. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Rep. Madden summarized the legislative activity of this session of Congress, as he viewed it, estimating that "the farmers lost 12 billion in income during this 4½ year period." pp. 14757-8
- Rep. Natcher summed up the activities of Congress in this session from the budgetary view and concluded, "Our use of the paring knife on this distended budget was proper in every respect." pp. 14768-9

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson stating that "a problem that is common to all Texas is that of adequate development of the State's water resources," and inserting an editorial on this subject. p. A7069
15. FAMILY FARM. Sen. Humphrey inserted an editorial, "An Issue That Must Be Faced Soon," relating to a resolution pending in the Congress calling for a family-farm food and fiber policy. pp. A7069-70
- Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson inserting an editorial, "Challenge to Farming and Small Towns," discussing the "alarming" movement away from the rural areas. p. A7071

ERSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPPEL] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 69, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS—69

Alken	Hill	Mundt
Allott	Holland	Murray
Barrett	Hruska	Neely
Beall	Humphrey	Neuberger
Bible	Ivcs	Pastore
Carroll	Jackson	Payne
Case, N. J.	Javits	Potter
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Purtell
Church	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Clark	Kefauver	Russell
Cooper	Kennedy	Scott
Cotton	Kerr	Smathers
Douglas	Kuchel	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Long	Stennis
Ellender	Magnuson	Symington
Ervin	Malone	Talmadge
Frear	Mansfield	Thurmond
Fulbright	Martin, Iowa	Thye
Gore	McClellan	Watkins
Green	McNamara	Wiley
Hayden	Monroney	Yarborough
Hennings	Morse	Young

NAYS—17

Bennett	Dirksen	Martin, Pa.
Bricker	Goldwater	Morton
Bush	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Byrd	Jenner	Saltonstall
Carlson	Knowland	Williams
Curtis	Lausche	

NOT VOTING—9

Anderson	Capehart	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Case, S. Dak.	Schoeppe
Butler	Flanders	Sparkman

So the bill (H. R. 2474) was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BIBLE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY ACT OF 1957

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 871, H. R. 2462.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2462) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to ask all Senators to please stay on the floor. Very shortly there will be a yea-and-nay vote on the bill, if the yeas and nays are ordered.

Mr. President, I ask for yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask all staff members to notify their Senators that we shall shortly have a yea-and-nay vote on the pending bill. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. The Senator from Oregon will not proceed until we have order in the Chamber.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Presiding Officer is trying to secure order. Will Senators who desire to converse please retire to the cloakrooms? Will all staff members who desire to converse with Senators, please retire to the cloakroom?

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to inform all my friends that I am having a birthday party, and I am 30 minutes late for it already. If Senators will remain quiet for a few minutes, we will pass the bill, and I will be able to go to my birthday party.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hopes that that announcement will help restore order. The Senate will be in order. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, my position in regard to the classified pay bills presently pending before the Senate, is the same as my position with respect to the postal pay bills. I think the Senate bill, S. 734, should be laid aside and consideration given to the House bill, H. R. 2462. This action is appropriate because any other course would result in delaying final passage. As I stated when the postal pay bill was up for consideration, the need for haste is paramount. This is urgent and vital.

EXPLANATION

Mr. President, H. R. 2462 will increase the annual compensation of some 970,000 employees in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government. The increase will accrue to, first, employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; second, employees in the legislative branch; and, third, employees in the judicial branch, including court reporters for Federal district courts and secretaries and law clerks of Federal judges.

The salaries of these employees will be increased by 11 percent effective at the beginning of the first pay period starting after September 1, 1957.

There are a number of limitations imposed by the bill. First, no salary will be increased by more than \$1,000; second, no salary will be increased to above \$16,000 per year; and, third, no one receiving a salary of \$16,000 or more will receive an increase.

The average increase per employee will amount to \$515 per year. The cost of the bill was estimated to be slightly under \$500 million a year.

JUSTIFICATION

The subcommittee held long and searching public hearings, both with respect to postal employees and the classified service. It was the unanimous opinion of the subcommittee that an irrefutable case was made for an immediate increase in the pay of Federal employees.

It was clearly established that the pay of Federal employees has not kept pace with pay of employees in private industry. By way of comparison, the pay of employees in private industry has increased by something over 20 percent on the average, while the pay of employees in Government has increased by only 7½ percent. This disparity is not only having an adverse effect on the Government service, but is unfair to our Federal employees.

COST OF LIVING

The upward spiral in the cost of living is but another factor in the consideration of the salary adjustment provided by the bill. In 1955 the cost-of-living index stood at 114.3. This coincides with the date Federal employees received their last pay increase. Today the cost-of-living index stands at a new alltime high. It is now some 7 points above what it was in 1955, and it continues to rise.

EFFECT OF LOW WAGE RATE

A spokesman for the Cordiner committee testified before the subcommittee to the effect that the Government is faced with a critical situation because of its low wage rate. He stated, first, the turnover is alarmingly high; second, the Government is losing its most skilled employees; third, quality of replacements does not measure up to the standard of those leaving the service; and, fourth, the effectiveness and efficiency of essential Government services is being reduced to an undesirable low level. The main point of his testimony was to the effect that the payment of competitive salaries would be economical in the long run.

Mr. President, I believe the increases provided by H. R. 2462 are justified in every respect.

I suggest that enactment of this legislation will do much to raise the morale of our Federal employees, increase their productivity and efficiency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time in opposition to the bill is under the control of the minority leader.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I hope to use no more than 2 or 3 minutes.

I merely wish to make a brief statement. One thing can be said to the credit of the pending House bill and that is that it does not upset the salary scale of the classified employees. It is based on a percentage increase of 11 percent across the board for all classified employees.

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has reported a Senate bill which calls for a pay increase of 7½ percent across the board. I urge the Senate to approve, and I sincerely hope it will approve, the 11½ percent increase for classified employees, although I cannot vote for it. I opposed the 12 percent increase for the postal employees, and I believe that the 11 percent increase will not become a law, and therefore will not be of any value to the classified workers of the Nation.

It might be well to look at the total cost of the proposed legislation. The total cost of the bill would be \$537,640,000 annually. These pay increases would raise the Federal civilian payroll to almost \$13 billion annually, or more than \$1 billion a month. Its enactment would require a supplemental appropriation of a half billion dollars for the current fiscal year.

Adding the additional \$537,640,000 to the \$300 million, and another \$1 billion which is bound to follow for the military, we would have approximately \$2 billion added to the annual cost of government. These charges are worthy of our attention in considering the measure.

In my judgment, to support the pending legislation is not in the best interest of the Federal employees.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, here again we are taking from the calendar a House bill which has not received the careful consideration of a committee of the Senate. If it is in order, I move to substitute order No. 740, Senate bill S. 734, for the House bill.

I move that S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, be substituted in lieu of the House bill, H. R. 2462, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, with the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORTON. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It has been said that the raise for the postal employees is on percentage basis. What is that percentage?

Mr. MORTON. It is in the nature of 12 percent.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is the bill which has been passed for postal employees? Is that the bill to which the Senator has reference?

Mr. MORTON. That is correct. I point out, however, that in that bill there

is a flat pay raise, not a percentage pay raise.

Mr. REVERCOMB. What is the amount of the percentage increase in the pending measure for classified employees?

Mr. MORTON. The House bill is an increase of 11 percent, and the Senate bill, which was reported by our committee after very careful study, is a 7½-percent increase.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The pending bill, then, is within 1 percent of the percentage raise provided in the postal employee bill. Is that correct?

Mr. MORTON. In the postal pay bill; yes. However, it should be pointed out that in the lower brackets the percentage is as high as 17 percent, in the top brackets it may be as low as 6 percent.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORTON. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What does the substitute bill propose to do as compared with the pending bill?

Mr. MORTON. The pending bill would provide an 11 percent increase to all classified employees. That is the House bill. I propose to substitute the Senate bill, which would provide a 7½-percent increase. That bill has been considered by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and has been reported to the Senate after very careful consideration and after extended hearings by a subcommittee of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Does the House bill give an 11 percent increase to employees receiving as high as \$15,000 a year?

Mr. MORTON. No; they are all telescoped at the top due to the statutory limits of \$14,800 or \$16,000, as the case may be, for the supergrades.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky. [Putting the question.]

Several Senators requested a division.

On a division, the motion was rejected.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BIBLE in the chair). The Senator from Arizona is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I do not wish to make any remarks either in favor of or in opposition to the bill. I merely wish to state that the Senate is legislating in a rather unusual way, although I suppose it is not so unusual at the end of the session, particularly with politics mixed into the matter under consideration.

A few minutes ago the Senate voted for a bill increasing the pay of the postal workers. So far as I know, in the case of the pending bill, no report on the bill is on the desk of any Senator on this side of the aisle, and I doubt that there are any copies of the report on the bill on the desks of Senators on the other side

of the aisle. I think the Senate is legislating in a very loose manner, and I do not think it is wise.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield myself 1 minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I shall vote against the bill. It is my judgment that the bill will not be approved by the President, and will not become law. In this case, as in the case of the postal-pay-increase bill, on which the Senate voted a few minutes ago, I believe the Senate would have been better advised if it had decided to consider the bill at the beginning of the next session, when the Senate will be able to consider the fiscal structure of the Government and the postal-rate-increase bill and the postal-workers-pay bill, and then can proceed to provide for equity in the case of the pay of the other governmental employees. At that time the Senate can provide for them substantially the same sort of pay increase, perhaps based on the cost of living; and then the Senate can be prepared to take the same action in the case of the pay of those in the military services as well.

I believe the Senate is proceeding unwisely, although of course the Senate has a right to act on these bills, and to vote to pass them, if it so will; and undoubtedly this bill will be passed. But I do not think either of these pay bills will finally be enacted into law at this session. Therefore, I believe we shall have to start all over again when the Congress reconvenes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this bill provides for about 1½ percent less pay increase than the pay increase provided by the bill dealing with the post-office workers, which the Senate passed a few minutes ago.

I ask unanimous consent to have a statement explaining the bill printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The bill under consideration was passed in the House on August 9 by a vote of 329 to 58. I think that vote is indicative of the sentiment for an increase in the pay of our Federal employees.

It is difficult for me to understand how any fairminded person, in possession of all the facts, could justify taking a position in opposition to a pay increase at this time.

I have been closely associated with matters of this kind for a good many years. Never, during this period of time, have I believed a pay increase more needed or more justified than at the present moment.

Our Federal family is divided into three main categories for pay purposes. Approximately 500,000 are compensated under the Postal Pay Act. Another 950,000 are paid in accordance with the Classification Act. Another 650,000 are paid in accordance with rates prevailing in the local area. Now let

us examine for a moment what has happened to these three groups.

Our postal employees received an increase in 1955 of 6 to 8 percent. The employees subject to the Classification Act were increased in 1955 by 7½ percent. The employees compensated in accordance with rates prevailing in the local area have been increased over 20 percent.

And what does this show? Why it shows quite clearly that our employees whose rates of pay are hinged to rates in private industry have been increased by almost three times over the other two groups of our Federal employees whose pay is dependent upon legislative action.

Frequently employees have come to me and asserted that they could leave the Federal service and receive from 10 to 25 percent more for doing exactly the same kind of work in private industry. Many expressed a willingness to make a reasonable financial sacrifice to continue their public careers; but to many the sacrifice is much too great.

Hence we see an abnormal turnover in the public service. It has reached the point that the Government is serving only as a training base for many thousands of employees. They are not remaining with the Government for the duration of their careers; they are leaving to enter private employment. This is a costly, inefficient, and undesirable situation for the Government.

It is time we are taking appropriate steps to again make the Federal service attractive to highly skilled, competent, and loyal employees.

I think enactment of the pending bill would be a forward step in that direction.

The bill does not provide exorbitant increases as alleged by some of its opponents. The bill provides an average increase of only \$500. Out of this amount the Government itself would take back about one-fifth in taxes. The net increase to each employee would amount to about \$1 a day. I cannot view \$1 a day—badly needed for groceries, clothing, medicine, and everyday needs—as being inflationary. I view it as being needed, and needed now, to enable our employees to live decently as good American citizens.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Texas is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, in the hearings which were held on the bill by the Senate subcommittee, testimony was presented by leading scientists, including those in the Navy Department's Material Laboratory, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and those at the Government's research center in Philadelphia. Testimony was also received from the president of the Engineers' and Scientists' Association of the Special Devices Center, Sands Point, N. Y., which is a coordinated Army-Navy activity. Testimony was also received from the chairman of the legislative committee of the Association of Senior Engineers, Bureau of Ships, Department of the Navy.

The testimony presented before the committee shows without controversy that the Government is in imminent danger of losing the services of large numbers of the outstanding scientists who devise and design the weapons and make the weapons with which the military fight in case of war. These persons occupy some of the most important po-

sitions under the Government. Their pay schedules come in the brackets around \$13,000 and \$14,000. On the other hand, they are offered double those salaries by private industry.

Those in charge of the Government laboratories have promised these employees that, if they will wait only a few more months, Congress will provide pay increases for them. Pay is only one consideration, of course; prestige is another important consideration.

But many of these scientists have already left the Government service and have entered private industry.

Those in charge of the Government laboratories state that, if the services of these skilled and most essential employees are to be retained, they must promptly be provided with additional pay, more commensurate with their skills and abilities.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time yielded to the Senator from Texas has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief observation.

Criticism has been made by Members on the other side of the aisle, based on the fact that a committee report on the bill is not available, and on the fact that hearings were not held on this particular bill, and so forth.

If I am not mistaken, a number of the Members on the other side of the aisle, plus some of us on this side of the aisle—and that number includes the junior Senator from Oregon—voted, some weeks ago, to have the House bill dealing with civil rights placed forthwith on the Senate Calendar. There was no committee report on the bill, and there were no hearings on the bill.

I do not think Senators can both hold with the hare and run with the hounds, in connection with these procedural matters. The same standard must prevail in various situations.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield one-half minute to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas is recognized for one-half minute.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce has recently adopted a number of resolutions expressing the views of that organization on legislative proposals pending in the Congress. I ask unanimous consent that a statement on the resolutions, together with the resolutions, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement and resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CARLSON

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce has recently adopted a number of resolutions expressing the views of that organization in regard to legislation pending in Congress that vitally affects our Nation and its welfare.

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Jaycees, has a membership of 200,000 young men between the ages of 21 and 35 in 3,500 local communities in all 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. They annually contribute thousands of projects and programs to community, State and Nation consistent with "Leadership Training Through Civic Improvement."

We have an outstanding State organization of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and it has been my privilege to be closely associated with both the National and the State organizations.

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION RELATIVE TO CHANGING THE METHOD OF COMPUTING THE BASIC PAY FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES (RELATING TO CORDINER REPORT)

Whereas the military establishments of the United States are desperately in need of a means for attracting and retaining persons with scientific, professional, combat leadership and management skills necessary to maintain a deterrent power during these times of advancing technology and threat of aggression; and

Whereas the Armed Forces do not presently have the means to enter into competition for trained personnel urgently needed for the defense of this country, and a significant factor in their inability to do so is the inadequacy of the present compensation practices now in use; and

Whereas there are now in Congress proposed changes in the military pay structure which are based on merit rather than on longevity, will bring military pay more in line with the pay standards of industry, will offer first-termers greater reenlistment incentive, and will relate pay more closely to the actual contribution of the individual in the service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as of this date July 27, 1957, respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to take favorable action to revise the existing pay structure now in use in the Armed Forces, incorporating therein the principles enumerated in the Defense Advisory Committee Report on Professional and Technical Compensation for Military Personnel; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive vice president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States.

FEDERAL BUDGET CONTROL

Whereas in January of this year the President submitted to Congress the largest peacetime budget in the history of the Nation; and

Whereas at the present time no less than one-third of an individual's income earned goes for taxes of some kind; and

Whereas, it now takes 10 percent of our taxes just to pay the interest on the Federal debt, so large is our present indebtedness; and

Whereas, this indebtedness of the United States is 2½ times as great as the combined debt of 12 European nations that we have been helping, they in fact having a smaller per person debt than we, and

Whereas, in spite of this condition we are asked not only to continue aid at the present rate, but also to open up new and additional spending in the Middle East, and

Whereas, the 1958 budget asks for 14 new State aid programs, an addition of 41,500 new Federal Civil Service employees, about \$7 billion more in domestic, civilian expenditures: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in annual convention assembled, mindful of the danger of such ever increasing Federal expenditures and greatly concerned for our country's economy, the future of the American way of free enterprise, and thereby the destiny of us all, do advise those we elect and pay to represent us in the legislative branches of the Federal Government that we want every effort made to curtail the vast spending of the Federal Government, to assure us of economy and efficiency in Government and to promote the tax-saving recommendations of the Hoover Commission; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent forthwith to each United States Senator and Congressman.

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE

Whereas every member of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce believes that the brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nations, that the earth's great treasure lies in human personality and that service to humanity is the best work of life; and

Whereas the President of the United States, in stating that the future peace and security of the world depends upon the fostering of trust and understanding among all the peoples of the world, launched the nationwide people to people program designed to interest every individual and group in the United States in communicating directly with their neighbors abroad; and

Whereas this direct communication between Americans and their counterparts in other lands will serve to mold a bond of friendship and mutual understanding which is difficult to obtain in customary diplomatic circles; and

Whereas the United United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, which has in the past supported the cause of better international relations through its association with Junior Chamber International and the highly successful Operation Brotherhood, believes that the people to people program offers to each and every American citizen an opportunity of becoming one of his or her country's most effective goodwill ambassadors abroad with the most powerful diplomatic weapon yet devised, personal contact between the average citizens or subjects of two nations: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, in the spirit of the Jaycee creed, does fully endorse the principles of the people to people program as a means of breaking down the barriers of distrust and misunderstanding between the American people and their foreign neighbors; be it further

Resolved, That the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce calls upon each of its affiliated organizations throughout the United States and its Territories to pledge the full support of their initiative, effort, and resources to some phase of this worthwhile program; suggested ways by which we Jaycees can help are as follows:

Support and encourage communitywide participation in the American bookshelf program;

Adopt an affiliated junior chamber international chapter abroad, then correspond and exchange publications with its membership;

Expose foreign visitors and students to Jaycee and community life;

Whenever possible organize pilgrimages abroad or promote pan-American or international Jaycee meetings;

Instruct all American tourists in their responsibility and the importance of their role as goodwill ambassadors.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Whereas the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce has become increasingly aware of the difficult problems of civilian defense against nuclear warfare in the United States; and

Whereas the present civil defense law passed in 1950 has been outmoded in the light of recent scientific developments; and

Whereas the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the individual State civil defense councils, and the local training units have not been able to properly arouse the general public as to the possible dangers in nuclear warfare, and to the training and equipment needed for survival; and

Whereas the Military Operations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee of the United States Congress has conducted a long and searching investigation into this problem; and

Whereas this congressional committee has published a report on July 27, 1956, entitled "Civil Defense for National Survival," which deserves the continued consideration and study by the Congress on the following points:

(1) "Federal civil-defense legislation should be redrafted to vest the basic responsibility for civil defense in the Federal Government, with the States and local units of government having an important supporting role."

(2) "The new legislation should create a permanent Department of Civil Defense, combining the civil defense functions (broadly defined) of the Office of Defense Mobilization and those of the Federal Defense Administration."

(3) "The Department of Civil Defense should consult with the Department of Defense and be required to formulate a master plan for nationwide civil defense."

(4) "The master plan for civil defense should be pointed toward the establishment of an integrated nationwide civil defense system based on the key civil defense measure of sheltered protection against the blast, heat, and radiation effects of nuclear explosions."

(5) "The Department of Civil Defense should be authorized to strengthen State and local defense organizations by contributing equipment, supplies, and funds for administration, training, stockpiles, and other necessary civil defense uses, subject to the supervision, inspection, and approval by the Secretary of Civil Defense, of the civil defense programs of State and local authorities."

(6) "The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Civil Defense, should establish and implement an effective program of training Active and Reserve military personnel in civil defense duties as a defined part of regular military training."

(7) "The Secretary of Civil Defense, in behalf of the President, should have defined statutory powers to act in an emergency and to mobilize all civilian resources for minimizing the effects of enemy-caused disaster upon the national economy and the people of the United States."

(8) "The Secretary of Defense, in behalf of the President, should have defined statutory powers to act in an emergency and to mobilize all civilian resources for minimizing the effect of enemy-caused disaster upon the national economy and the people of the United States."

(9) "The role of the military forces in civil defense should be clearly defined. State and local officials should be fully informed as to the terms and conditions under which military assistance to civil defense authorities will be rendered in the event of widespread disaster and the breakdown of civil government": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, duly assembled in annual convention this 26th day of June 1957 at Milwaukee, Wis., go on record as favoring further investigation and study by the Congress of the United States as to the merits of these proposals, and of any pending or proposed legislation concerning civil defense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., CITIZENS RIGHT TO VOTE

Whereas the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States believes firmly that no American citizen should be denied the opportunity to share with fellow American citizens in the great national privilege of voting for President and Vice President of the United States; and

Whereas several hundreds of thousands of American citizens resident in Washington, D. C., the Nation's Capital, are now denied this national privilege through no fault of their own nor purpose of the Founding Fathers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States in convention assembled this 26th day of June 1957 in Milwaukee, Wis., urge American citizens everywhere to join with it in a vigorous campaign to bring this grave injustice in the democratic decision-making process to the attention of the people of the Nation and through them to their elected representatives in the Congress of the United States and the legislatures of the several States;

To the end that the Constitution of the United States be amended to grant to the American citizens resident in Washington, D. C., the opportunity to participate with their fellow American citizens in the national election of President and Vice President of these United States.

PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

Whereas the traffic in undesirable comic books, salacious girlie and scandal magazines and pocket books, and even out and out pornographic materials has reached alarming proportions; and

Whereas it has been clearly established that these materials are not only available to children and to young people, but are actually directed toward them; and

Whereas it has been also established that these obscene and unwholesome materials lower the moral standards of our Nation's youth and lead to perversion, sadism, and sex crimes; and

Whereas the producers and distributors of salacious and pornographic materials are obviously hiding behind the technicalities of the right of freedom of the press—when in fact tighter laws and stricter enforcement need not endanger any of our basic American freedoms; and

Whereas the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce deplores the pollution caused by these evil and degrading publications and has previously taken a public stand against those who would endanger the morals of our youth for the sake of showing a profit: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce—

1. Commend the publishers and distributors who are trying to clean up their industry;

2. Support the United States Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency and other public and private groups seeking to improve the quality of the reading materials reaching American youth;

3. Encourage local and State Jaycee organizations to determine the current status of the problem and to take positive and constructive steps to bring about their solution; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to appropriate Federal and State

Government officials, publishers, distributors, and to the other national organizations interested in the welfare of American youth.

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA AND HAWAII

Whereas in view of the fact that immediate statehood for Alaska and Hawaii is supported by both major political parties and the national administration and hence is non-partisan; and

Whereas the people of both Territories have demonstrated their readiness and ability to assume and discharge the obligations of statehood; and

Whereas the people of these Territories have upon their own initiative and expense adopted by more than a 2-to-1 majority a State constitution in conformity with the principles of American Government; and

Whereas the legislatures of these Territories have year after year passed memorials urging Congress to enact enabling legislation; and

Whereas the people of these Territories as United States citizens are denied the right to vote for the President and Vice President of the United States and have no voting representation in Congress; and

Whereas territorial status in view of its temporary nature discourages investment capital and thereby hinders the economic development of the Territories; and

Whereas statehood for these Territories would result in a decrease of Federal expenditures for the operation of government in Alaska and Hawaii; and

Whereas territorial status contributes to an indifferent and slothful attitude toward Government while statehood encourages an active interest and participation in Government; and

Whereas it is in accord with cherished principles of American Government to grant the responsibility and privileges of local government to American citizens who have suffered the hardships of frontier areas and developed the same: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in annual convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., this 26th day of June 1957, That the President, the Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, the delegates from Alaska and Hawaii be urged to support immediately statehood for the only two remaining incorporated Territories under the American flag, Alaska and Hawaii; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, each Member of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Delegates from Alaska and Hawaii.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Whereas the free public library is one of the principal institutions of public education, basic to the maintenance of our American way of life, and more than any other instrument of society, the custodian and disseminator of the world's knowledge; and

Whereas every American citizen needs to have lifetime access to sources of information upon which to base sound judgments and wise actions because a democracy such as ours can survive only with an informed citizenry; and

Whereas, there is a great need in these United States for the extension, development and promotion of library facilities, as evidenced in extensive hearings on this subject held by the Congress of the United States, and

Whereas, the furtherance of public library service for all people is in accord with the basic tenet of this organization which states that "Service to humanity is the best work of life," and

Whereas, the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce supports a national proj-

ect known as Operation Library; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in convention assembled this 26th day of June 1957, in Milwaukee, Wis., does hereby encourage the chapters and members of this organization to assist in the further extension, development and promotion of public library service throughout America; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Members of the Congress of the United States, and the American Library Association.

RELATION BETWEEN FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND REDUCTION OF FEDERAL AID (CONSOLIDATION)

Whereas a large number of services performed by the Federal Government can be assumed and performed adequately by our States, localities, and individual families; and

Whereas the responsibility for these services basically belongs in other hands than the Federal Government; and

Whereas there is a widespread program of Federal loans and grants-in-aid to States; and

Whereas these programs have resulted in a terrific tax burden on the peoples of the Nation: Now, therefore, be it hereby

Resolved by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in convention assembled this 27th day of June 1956, in Kansas City, Mo., That this organization goes on record as favoring continued support of reductions in Federal aid and the assumption of these services that can be adequately performed by said State and local governments.

HOOVER COMMISSION

Whereas the bipartisan Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, better known as the Second Hoover Commission, unanimously created by Congress in 1953 for the purpose of continuing the search for a means of saving the citizens of the United States billions of dollars while increasing efficiency of the executive branch of the Government, now has completed a series of bipartisan reports on the Federal Government; and

Whereas junior chambers of commerce traditionally have been vitally interested in the cause of good government, and

Whereas better government will result if the findings of the Hoover Commission are given wide dissemination among the public: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in convention assembled this 27th day of June 1956, in Kansas City, Mo., That this organization endorse the broad aims and objectives of the bipartisan Second Hoover Commission; and be it further

Resolved, That this organization continue and expand a program for the widespread dissemination of information on the recommendations and findings of the Commission in order to stimulate interest and secure public support for economy and efficiency in government and adherence to constitutional principles based upon the recommendations and findings of the Second Hoover Commission; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be mailed to all appropriate Government officials; and be it further

Resolved, That all existing resolutions contained in policy pertaining to this subject be consolidated and incorporated in this resolution as a part hereof and are superseded hereby.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I am prepared to yield back the remain-

der of the time available to me; and I yield it back at this time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time available to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All remaining time has been yielded back.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 2462) was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—64

Aiken	Humphrey	Neuberger
Allott	Ives	Pastore
Beall	Jackson	Payne
Bible	Javits	Potter
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Purtell
Case, N. J.	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Church	Kefauver	Russell
Clark	Kennedy	Scott
Cotton	Kerr	Smathers
Douglas	Kuchel	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Ervin	Long	Stennis
Flanders	Magnuson	Symington
Frear	Malone	Talmadge
Fulbright	Mansfield	Thurmond
Gore	Martin, Iowa	Thye
Green	McNamara	Watkins
Hayden	Monroney	Wiley
Hennings	Morse	Yarborough
Hill	Mundt	Young
Holland	Murray	
Hruska	Neely	

NAYS—22

Barrett	Dirksen	Martin, Pa.
Bennett	Dworschak	McClellan
Bricker	Ellender	Morton
Bush	Goldwater	Robertson
Byrd	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Carlson	Jenner	Williams
Cooper	Knowland	
Curtis	Lausche	

NOT VOTING—9

Anderson	Capehart	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Case, S. Dak.	Schoeppel
Butler	Chavez	Sparkman

So the bill (H. R. 2462) was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 2603) to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1896.

The message also announced that the House had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 2377) to amend chapter 223, title 18, United States Code, to provide for the production of statements and reports of witnesses; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CELLER, Mr. WILLIS, Mr. BROOKS of Texas, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3377) to promote the national defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautical research facilities and the acquisition of land by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9302) making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. GARY, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. LANHAM, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. DENTON, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. FORD, and Mr. MILLER of Maryland were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

STATE SONGS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD a manuscript on State songs which was prepared by a staff member of the Bedford (Va.) Democrat, of Bedford, Va., Mr. Kenneth E. Crouch.

The manuscript has been placed in the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia, but it is of such interest that I think it should be preserved in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the manuscript was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE SONGS OF THE UNITED STATES (By Kenneth E. Crouch)

The fact that 38 States in the United States have adopted official State songs is evidence of the growing value of music in public life. This action was taken either to recognize a song expressing the love of a certain area and its beauty or to have some form of expression on official occasions that brings the thought to the immediate territory.

The other 10 States, although no legislative action has taken place, have songs used on official occasions that have been acclaimed as unofficial State songs. They will, like many of their predecessors, have to be tested for years and having proven they cannot be supplemented by another will be legally adopted.

It is interesting to note that in adopting official songs 4 States have adopted 2 songs each, namely, Arkansas (1 being withdrawn after 26 years), Florida (2 by the legislature), Missouri (1 by a governor and 1 by the legislature) and Oklahoma (2 by the legislature). The State of Tennessee has through official legislative action adopted three State songs.

One of the northwestern States, Washington, has the honor of being the first State to take any action regarding an official State song. On March 18, 1907, the song "Washington Beloved" was adopted by the State legislature as the State anthem. The words were written by one of the most distinguished historians and educators of the northwest, Dr. Edmund S. Meany of the University of Washington. The music was composed by Dr. Reginald de Koven, one of the Nation's outstanding composers and conductors.

The States of Arizona and Washington are the only States to adopt State anthems, the other 36 having adopted State songs. Arizona on February 28, 1918, adopted as the official State anthem Arizona with words by Mrs. Margaret Rowe Clifford of Douglas, Ariz., and music by Maurice Blumenthal of Los Angeles, Calif.

By action of the governor on September 29, 1910, the State of Montana has the distinction of having adopted the first State song. This same song, Montana, with words by Charles C. Cohan and music by Joseph E. Howard, was adopted by the legislature on February 20, 1945. Mr. Cohan, novelist and newspaperman, is now real-estate editor of the Los Angeles Times, in Los Angeles, Calif.

The composer, Joseph E. Howard, in addition to his famed career as a composer, actor, theatrical producer, and radio star, is regarded as the first newsreel cameraman. From Theodore Roosevelt, then police commissioner of New York City, he obtained permission to record closeup shots of the funeral of President William McKinley. The finished film, accompanied by a choir of boys from Father Drumgoole's Orphanage, in Manhattan, singing a mournful dirge, was first shown in Manhattan.

By legislative action, two States adopted official songs in 1911, first South Carolina, on February 11, and second, Iowa, on March 20. By proclamation of the governor, Missouri adopted a set of words as a State song on May 11 of that same year.

Of the various State songs, official and unofficial, six have won widespread acclaim by their use as songs of educational institutions. These are Here We Have Idaho, of the University of Idaho, Maryland, My Maryland, of the University of Maryland, Hall, Minnesota of the University of Minnesota. Hush-a-Bye, Ma Baby, the Mis-

souri Waltz, of the University of Missouri, Dear Old Nebraska U, of the University of Nebraska, and On, Wisconsin, of the University of Wisconsin.

It is strange that one of the Dixie States and leading State of the Confederacy, Virginia, has for its State song Carry Me Back to Old Virginny with both words and music being written by a Negro, James A. Bland. Long before official action was taken in 1940 the people of this State regarded the song dear to their hearts and as far as is known, its author never visited in Old Dominion.

Two States have had as writers of their songs blind women. The very inspiring O Fair New Mexico was written, both words and music, by Miss Elizabeth Garrett. She was a daughter of famed Sheriff Pat Garrett, of New Mexico, who is accredited with the killing of the notorious outlaw Billy the Kid. Miss Bernice Grantham is one of the authors of the words to the Arkansas Traveler. She is a member of the faculty of the Arkansas School for the Blind, in Little Rock.

Stephen C. Foster is the only person to have songs adopted by two different States, My Old Kentucky Home, of Kentucky and Swanee River, of Florida.

Of the authors and composers, at least 45 attended a college or university and several have served on the faculties of institutions of higher learning. In the group can be found 15 newspapermen and 1 woman who is regarded as the first newspaperwoman in the South. She is Mrs. Lollie Bell Wylie, composer of Georgia, who was a staff member of the Atlanta Journal. Henry Timrod, author of Carolina, was a war correspondent during the War Between the States and later joined the Confederate Army.

As to war service, 5 served in the War Between the States, 3 in World War I, and 3 in World War II. Miss Nell Grayson Taylor, author of My Homeland, Tennessee, served as a nurse in Europe in World War I.

Outside the field of music, the authors have come from various other fields, archeologists, educators, historians, and several from the medical profession. Three have been ordained ministers, the Reverend C. V. Waugh, of Florida, Baptist; Dr. McKinley Helm, of Idaho, Episcopalian; and Elder Evan Stephans, of Utah, Mormon (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints).

Six men were very active in the political field. George B. Hynson, author of Our Delaware, was once a Progressive Party candidate for Governor of Delaware. Theodore C. Diers, of Nebraska, author-composer of My Nebraska, was a Democratic member of both the house and senate of the Wyoming State Legislature. Judge William Gaston, of North Carolina, author of The Old North State, served in the house of commons and senate of the North Carolina Legislature and as a Member of Congress from North Carolina. J. A. Buchanan, of Oregon, author of Oregon, My Oregon, was at one time a member of the Oregon House of Representatives. Judge Charles D. Rosa, of Wisconsin, was a Progressive Party member of the Wisconsin State Assembly. Judge Charles E. Winter, author of Wyoming, and Wyoming March Song, was a Republican Representative at Large in the House of Representatives from Wyoming. He was later a candidate for the House of Representatives in Congress from Wyoming and also served as attorney general and Governor of Puerto Rico.

As to the possessions, three have taken legal action in regard to official songs—Alaska, Guam, and Puerto Rico. On July 25, 1952, when Puerto Rico became a Commonwealth, the danza La Borinquena became the official anthem.

As to the military units, only the Air Force and maritime service have taken any legal action regarding official songs.

September 7, 1957

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

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THE WHITE HOUSE

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding approval of H. R. 2462 and H. R. 2474, bills providing increases in salary rates scheduled under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, and providing salary increases for other Federal employees.

H. R. 2462 would increase salaries, under the Classification Act by about 11 per cent, and would make the increases applicable to all except the most responsible jobs. H. R. 2474 would increase salaries in the Postal Field Service by \$546. The increases would range downward from about 19 per cent for the less responsible jobs to about 3.5 per cent for the most responsible jobs.

I cannot approve these bills because: (1) they are not justified by considerations of equity; (2) they would materially accentuate existing disparities in the pay scales; (3) they would increase total Federal expenditures so as to make large supplemental appropriations necessary; (4) they would increase the rate of Federal expenditure so as to require in all probability an increase in the statutory debt limit; and (5) they would contribute unnecessarily to existing and incipient inflationary pressures in our national economy.

First, the claims that the increases provided for in these bills are justified by increases in the cost of living have not been sustained. From July of 1951, the effective date of the 1951 pay increases, to March of 1955, the effective date of the 1955 pay increases, the cost of living increased by slightly more than 3 per cent. Yet the 1955 pay increases amounted to an average of about 8 per cent for postal employees and about 7.5 per cent for classified employees. Since March of 1955 the cost of living has gone up a little over 5 1/2 per cent, or a total increase since July of 1951 of about 8.9 per cent. Against this increase of 8.9 per cent in the cost of living, approval of these bills would result in there having been granted since 1951 to postal employees increases in pay averaging about 20.6 per cent and to classified employees increases in pay averaging about 18.5 per cent. During this same period, fringe benefits have grown substantially; low cost life insurance, unemployment compensation, liberalized retirement and survivor benefits. By no standard do the equities of the situation justify the increases provided for in these bills.

Second, Federal employees have the right to expect fair and equitable wage treatment in relation to each other and in relation to employees in private business. These bills disregard that fundamental principle. Both would widen existing pay discrepancies within the Federal establishment and aggravate existing inequities, and it has not been demonstrated that generally the present conditions of Federal employment are out of line with those of the millions of other citizens working in private industry.

Third, in the absence of any compelling justification on the merits, great weight must be given to the serious fiscal and economic implications of these bills. The bills would increase annual expenditures by about \$850 million for increased base pay and increased benefits computed on base pay. To meet these increased costs, either drastic curtailment of postal services and programs covered by the Classification Act, or large supplemental appropriations would be necessary, notwithstanding our firm efforts to operate these Federal programs within existing resources.

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Fourth, the bills, by increasing the rate of Federal expenditures in relation to receipts, would press the public debt upwards to a point so dangerously close to the statutory debt limit that an increase in the limit would appear unavoidable. The undesirable economic consequences of such action are apparent.

Fifth, these increased expenditures and the threat of increased public debt which they pose would have the effect of adding to the upward pressures on the prices of things Americans buy. I am firmly convinced that our people want orderly economic growth with reasonable price stability. The attainment of this goal lays heavy obligations upon us all. Of the Federal government it demands fiscal integrity, however hard the choices such a course may impose. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the health of our economy and the defense of the dollar require economic statesmanship of employers and workers, public and private alike, in determining how much we as a nation pay ourselves for the work we do. Government cannot in good conscience ask private business and labor leadership to negotiate wage adjustments with full regard to the whole nation's interest in price stability while at the same time approving the enactment of these wholesale salary increase bills.

My decision to withhold approval of these bills is made with firm belief that the Government's salary position must support recruitment and retention of able employees in the thousands of different occupations essential to our Federal operations. An inquiry into the need for adjustments in the structure of Executive Branch pay systems has been undertaken at my direction. In the event this inquiry demonstrates the need for logical, fair and discriminating adjustment, recommendations for appropriate action will be made early in the next session of the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE

September 7, 1957

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